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OF THE
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OF
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VOL. XII.
PART I.—JANUARY TO JUNE, 1843.
NEW SERIES.

"It will flourish, if naturalists, chemists, antiquaries, philologers, and men of science, in different parts of *Asia* will commit their observations to writing, and send them to the Asiatic Society, in Calcutta; it will languish, if such communications shall be long intermitted; and will die away if they shall entirely cease."—SIR WM. JONES.

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JOURNAL

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A Vocabulary of the Scindee Language. By CAPT. J. B. EASTWICK, Assistant Political Agent, Upper Scinde. From the Political Secretariat of the Government of India.

It is some months ago since we were favoured by the Government of India with the copious Vocabulary which forms the subject of the present article; and it would have earlier been sent to press had we not placed it in the hands of our learned associate Dr. Hæberlin, from whom we hoped to have obtained some philological remarks upon this curious dialect, which seems to form the link between the languages of Western India, and those to the North-West and West of it. In this hope we have however unfortunately been disappointed, Dr. Hæberlin's ill health obliging him to quit Calcutta for a time; and political events rendering the publication of the Vocabulary now of urgency, we have therefore lost no time in obtaining the MSS. from the hands of Dr. Hæberlin's agent, and hurrying it through the press. We should also state, in justice to Captain Eastwick's invaluable labours, that in the MSS. each Scindee word is also written down in the native character;* but having no fount of types of this, we have been compelled to omit what would otherwise have rendered it so much more complete. As it now stands, however, it is a noble foundation for a complete Dictionary of the language, and with Mr. Wathen's Grammar of the Scinde Language, of which a notice will be found at p. 347, vol. VI. of our Journal, and Lieut. Leech's Epitome of the Brahooi and Baloochi Languages, is another monument of those patient labours by which Englishmen have so honorably aided to build up and to consolidate the influence and power of their country in the East, while they advance the cause of civilization and the interests of humanity.—H. P.

* Apparently a mixture of Guzerattee, Tamul, and Malayalim (?) or a corrupted Marwari, says Mr. Jas. Prinsep.

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Abandon, to	chha diyan	choran.	Account	lekho, hisab	khando.	Along, with	gad, san	
Abandoned	sunco	sung.	Accuse, to	daira bandhan		Allowance	seedho, wiran	
Abase, to	martabocaahee wi-		Accusation	gila.f. pachar, m.		Already	hane	
Abate, to	khutan		Acid	khato		Also	whee	
Abhorrence	ghat karan		Acquainted, to be	sunyanan	mahit thiyar.	Always	sada	nt.
Ability	kirb	ghin.	Across	hoona bhar	adr, par.	Ambition		dhun.f.
	sagh }		Action	halat kam		Among		
	was }		Active	bhar	janjro.	And		
Able, to be	saghan		Accustom, to	heran		Angry	wich, men	
Abode	tikans		Accomplish, to	nibahan		Answer	oun, biyo	
Abolish, to	badhkaran		Add, to	jumlo karan		Another	damar, kawar	
Abortion	barkiran		Adhere, to	chimbran		Ant	biyo	
About	wejho		Adapt	ustad	chahontan.	Any	makoro, udae	
	chondares }	khanhar.	Adulteress	gadid thiyar	jn.	Antimony	jeko	soyro.
	te }		Adult	fach, char		Arm	surma	
Above	mathe		Adultery	baligh		Armed	banh	
Abroad	bahar		Advice	zina		Army	lashkar, katak	bhan, m.
Abscess	pohree	kiro.	Advise, to	gantee, salah	mat, f.	Arch	jaro	
Absence	na, achan	wej.	Afoot	salah diyan	ach, han.	Appause	sarah	jas.
			Afraid	perin, piyado		Appear, to	sujan	
Abstemious	satewan		After	drijnun		Architect	od, rajho	
	pahrez		Afternoon	poi	aggin.	Arrange, to	sudharan, thahan	rith.
Absurd	beja galh		Again	poary		Arrangement	sola	
			Age	poimoti, waree		Alligator	wago	
Abundant	ghano		Agent	jamar wahi		Almond	badam	
Abuse	gar		Agreement	whaiwaree		Apple	soof	
Ablution	maso		Aid, to	waido	laman.	Aperient	julab	
Accept	sakaran		Air	thadd	siyo.	Arrive, to	ponchan	rasan.
	manyar		All	hath rakkan		Arrow	kan, teer	gaz.
Accident	ochto		Alone	wa		Armpit	kach, h	
Accompany, to	charee		Alike	sabhe mire		As	jijen	ch, hayi.
Accomplice	gadjee halan		Alimony	heklo		Ashes	rakh	janaya.
Accord, with one	hamrahee			jho, jero		Apprise, to	chitayan	
	gadjee			daj	dej.	Assaetida	hing	

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Ask, to	puchhan, goran		Bale	bhujko	gandre.	Beard	daree	sunlauree.
Asleep	sumeo, suto		Ball	goree		Beaver	kahar	
Ass	gadho, koten		Bamboo	bans		Beast	miru	[chango
Assistance	madad, wah		Ballot or Sub- script	p ukha, pattee	{ dharo, chando.	Best	change khon	sutro.
Assistant	hamrah		Bandage	ghusayan		Beautiful	hinakare	[wan
Assembly	palo		Bamboozle, to	pattee paho		Because	thiyan, thi pa-	hand, seiband
At leisure	khushkailee		Bandage	wih		Become, to	makhee, jindan	
Attend	jago		Banish, to	wanyo		Bee	gaomah	
Awake	chetan		Bank	pardes karan		Beef	japhar	
Aware, to be	loth		Bankrupt	bhar, kandee		Beetle nut	bazaar	
Avarice			Bar	dak		Bazar	age, agle	[naro.
Away	parr, agahun		Barber	hajam, naee		Before	lango	penar maug-
Away with him	masee, mamee		Bare	uqharo, oojar	oojar.	Beggar	lagan	
Way, far	phuphee, chachee		Bargain	hod, shart		Begin, to	puthiyan, poite	
Aunt, maternal	wat rakhian		Bark	chodo		Behind	ogarayee [han	
Aunt, paternal	munru, goro		Barley	jau	pachhar.	Belch	munyan, wisa-	
Abstain, to	angan		Barren	kabraten	pajee.	Believe, to	ghand, ghinru,	
Ancle			Base	kaneeno	dallo.	Bell	ramban kuran	
Area	bar, balak		Bashful	sharmindo		Bellow, to	dawan	
Babe	puth		Basket	kharee, chhabo		Belly	peth	hot.
Back	puthiyan		Bason	chilamchee		Beloved	pirin	
Backwards	buch, hro		Bastard	harajado		Below	heth	
Bad	namumed karan		Bathe, to	wenjhan	shuan karan.	Benefice	bnalayee	
Baffle, to	guthree, boro		Bat	chamro		Beneficent	subago	[chango het.
Bag	tobro		Bead	dano		Benevolence	change	khon
Bag for horses	madee		Beak	chumbh	[ran.	Best	hod	
Baggage	jamin		Bend, to	nurayan	dingee	Bet	pare	
Bail	atto layan		Be, to	thujan, huwan	kam.	Beyond	rowan	
Bail, to	bajar		Beam	shahteer		Bewail, to	khbardar	
Bajree	tarazu, kanto		Beam	matar		Beware	sufio, pitto	sawon panee.
Balance	bathak		Bear	rich, h (to bear)		Bile	hundee	tip.
Balcony	gaujo		Bear, to (a child)	wiyaman		Bill		

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Bind, to	bandan		Bottle	shisho, bhuttee		Broth, with meat or tea in it	bor (without the meat,) rahoo	
Bird	pkahi, pakberu		Bottom	taro		Broker	datal	
Birth	janan		Bow	sing, kaman		Bulbul	bhoro	
Bird's nest	akheru		Blow, to	wahan		Brother	bra, addo	bhipee.
Bit	tukkai, zaro		Bound	daug		Brotherhood	biradaree	
Bitch	kuttee		Bowels	antra	[sunghee.	Brown	bhuo, kakko	
Bite	chak		Box	petee, dablee	(snuffbox,)	Bruise	dakk, rin	rin.
Bite, to	chak payan		Boat	chokar	laharee.	Bud	mukree, gaunel	
Black	karu		Boatman	mark		Bufo	meuh, paro	adan.
Blacksmith	lohar	[salo	Boil	muhano		Building	jarjoran	adap.
Blade	phar (of grass,)		Boiled rice	poree		Bull, (male buf- falo)	san	
Blame	ch,himb		Bracelet (of me- tal)	bhat		Bullet	dand	
Blanket	khatto, loi		Brain	kangan (of jew- els,) bahonto	gudo.	Bullock	goree	
Blind	ando, kano		Bramble	kando		Bullock-bags	dago, dand	
Blockhead	jat, chareo	dorafo, doh.	Bran	ch,han, toh		Bump	khurjin	
Blood	rat		Branch	taro, dar	lam.	Bunch	sujo	[grapes]
Blaze	thibba	olambo.	Brass	peetal	mall.	Bury, to	chhugo, (of	
Blow	muk	hanano.	Brave	jorawar		Burst, to	gandhree	bharee
Blot	chuto	[dhoondee.	Break, to	bubu	chhijan.	Business	puran	datan. [man.
Board	pharaho, patr		Bread	bhanyan		Bushy	phatan	baran, kha-
Boat	berree, jhamtee	dingee,	Breakfast	manee		But	saran	dando.
Bodice	angee, kurta	gaj.	Breath	neran		Butcher	kam, kaj	
Body	ling	juso, dil.	Bride	sah		Butter	chajj	[achan.
Boil, to	ubhaman		Bridegroom	sir		Button	par (for archers)	
Blue	mawon		Bribe	kunwauree		By	kasae	[akhar.
Bold	wero		Bride	got		Buttermilk,	makkan	buttermilk,
Bone	haddo		Bribe	phur, band		Butter	beerre	[tan.
Bond	hujjat		Bribe	lab, rishwat		Buy, to	ghinan,	mulwa-
Book	pothee, kitab		Broad	lagam, wag		Blessing	san	
Bore, to	sal karan, toon-		Broom	wekro		Brushwood	asis, f.	
Bore	toong			boharee			belo	
Borrowed	rakat							
Bosom	uralo							
Both	bayee							

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Bray, to	hingān		Cat	billee	pusee.	Chiefship	bar, ningar	jamani.
Breadth of a cloth	bhar		Catch, to	jalan, watan		Child	khadee	thodee.
Cackle, to	bang diyan		Cattle	pabrin, dor		Chin	cheet	gur.
Cage	pinjro		Cause	karan		Chintz	wanat, rij	
Cake	laddu		Cautery	dambh		Choice	guran	
Calamity	bala	jaza.	Cavern	sambhar		Choose, to	wiloran	
Calf	gabo, wachh		Cavity	gharo, ber	dar.	Churn, to	dalcheenee	
Calldron	kunno		Cease, to	ghadiyan	girkhee.	Circumcise, to	tohrayan	
Call, to	sadan, kotan		Ceremony	reet, melo		Circumcision	tohar	
Calling	kast, hurr	nudo.	Certain	dilsan layee,		City	gher	kundree.
Camel	utt (neeklace,)	lero, boro.	Chaff	toh		City	nagai, shahr	dero.
Camphire	kapur [kandee		Chain	nel		Claim	dawo	janjal.
Candle	diyo		Chair	manjee	gadel.	Clay	garo	
Candlestick	diyatee		Chalk	met	acheemittee.	Clean	ach, ho, nirmal	
Cane, sugar	kamand, kanu		Chamber	koto		Clean, to	ch, haran	phutro.
Cap	topee	lakkur.	Change	ochto		Clear	chitto	lasso.
Capital city	takht		Change, to	matan		Glimb, to	charhan	
Caravan	cafla, saltee		Chanel	wah		Clip, to	kataran	
Card to cotton	pinyan		Charcoal (on fire)	angar, (not on fire)		Cloak	labado	munghan.
Carder of cotton	pinvaro		Charge, to	suparish karan		Clock	gharee	
Captive	bandewan		Charm	manar (of snakes)		Clod	bhattar	
Care	khabardare			mantr		Clothes	kapra	latta.
Careful	sanjarwaro		Chaste	pak, sutr	sukkar.	Cloth	wargo, gandee	
Cardamoms	phonts		Cheap	sahango	kasrato.	Cloud	kakkar	ghin.
Carpenter	wadho, drakano		Cheapness	sahugae	moree.	Cloudiness	jur	
Carpet	gilim,		Cheat	makrel, teelalee		Clove	laung	
Carrior	dhond, murdo		Check	gillo		Cloyed, to be	drapan	kurtee.
Carry, to	niyan		Check	churan		Coat	giddee	dhuko.
Carrot	gajur		Chew	chaban		Club	ghobtee, lath	
Cart	gadee		Chew to (the end)	ogaran		Cock	kukkur	
Case	goree, posh		Chick	kukurjo bacho		Coffee	kaho	
Cash	rok, tako		Chief	sirkardo, wadero		Gold (a cold)	(les) thaddo	
Catapasm	lupree							

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Cluster of grapes	chugo, (of dates)					Cut		chuto
Color	rang	waran.	Covetous	lobhec		Cubit		hath
Comb	plancee		Cow	gaun	khadro.	Cucumber		hadrang
Come, to	achan, rason	rasan.	Crack	chir		Conceited, to be		likan
Companion	sathce	sangtee.	Cradle	pingo	kirt.	Cup of brass or		katoro, watio
Complaint	danh		Craft	kasb		metal		doro
Complete	puro		Cramp	wakar	kunj.	Curdled milk		mohro
Compliments	salam		Crete, to	khalkan		Curtain of a bride		
Consent, to	mayyan	hasan.	Creator	kialik		Dagger		katee
Conversation	galhayan	charcho.	Credit	khadee		Daily		dinoh-dinh
Consideration	wichar		Creek	petabhar wanyan		Dance, to		naehan
Company at a marriage	jhanj		Creep, to	baune, baree		Dancing girl		kanjaree
Counterfeit	wes (m)		Cross	tikko, tund		Damp		alo
Contract	waido	mueldo.	Crow	kaw		Dare, to		taufik thiyen
Cook, to	randan	joran.	Crowd	inclo, (of troops)		Dash, to		oochilan
Copper	tramon		Cruel	bhor	katar.	Dark		andharo, oondaee
Coppersmith	thantharo		Crumh, to	boran		Daub, to		meran
Copulate, to	jahan		Crush, to	mahtan		Date of month		mittee
Copy	utaro		Cry, to	kukan		Date (fruit)		kark (tree) katal
Correct	theek	siddo, kharo	Cry, to	kuk	ruan. {bro. kha-	Daughter		dhee. niyane
Corps	murdo	marh.	Cry	wuuf, roomee	hakal,	Daughter-in-law		noh
Cottage	landee	bhungo.	Cumin	pokhan		Daughter, grand		dhoitree
Cotton	kapah		Cultivate, to	pokh		Day		pirbhat, asur
Cotton spinner	koree		Cultivation	dudh, dhoro		(after-tomorrow)		chamkando
Cover	dhakan	ralee, sawar	Curdled	guddee	hhundo.	Dazzling		muwo
Cough, to	khangan	butan.	Cushion	parato		Dead		boro
Count, to	ranan	lekhan.	Curse	dastoor, parwez		Deaf		malango
Country	bhun	deh.	Custom	chhuto		Dear in price		pirin, P, yaree
Court	kacharee	damkhano.	Cure	choona, lona		Dear, beloved		udharo, karz
Courage	sautr	hiwan.	Curl	seer		Debt		karzee
Cousin	koul		Current	sukree		Deceit		makar, fareh
Covenant			Cut, to	wadan, kaban		Deceive, to		droh dewan

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Decision	nibero		Distribute, to	wirahan		Early		Early
Decay, to	winyayan		Dishonor	bramanee	karayee.	Ear		Ear
Defeat	bbajan		Dress of honor	piayan		Earring		Earring
Defeat, to	bbajayan		Drink, to	pargano		Earth		Earth
Defile	soree wat	lakk.	District	dur, pand	wecho.	East		East
Deer	haran, kotapacha		Distance	tubbee diyan		Easy		Easy
Den	ghar, belo		Dive, to	rand	guman.	Ebb and flow		Ebb and flow
Dense	gatto		Diversion	khahre		Eddy		Eddy
Derision	thaitho	charcho.	Ditch	dhol		Edge		Edge
Derision	tar		Drum	mast		Egg		Egg
Deep	chirk	awel, gisar.	Drunk	karan		Eight		Eight
Delay	ladan	usaa, ladan.	Do, to	tabeeb, waid	waid.	Elbow		Elbow
Depart, to	shaitan	dait.	Doctor	kutto		Elk		Elk
Devil	khudajewatatesan		Dog	ma, mata		Elephant		Elephant
Devout	mukran	'alan.	Doubt	darwajo	dar.	Embezzle, to		Embezzle, to
Deny, to	matr	mak.	Door	bino	bitto.	Empty		Empty
Dew	puro		Double	tepo, churako	chhandu.	Embrace		Embrace
Due	ghatan		Drop	triman	chuan.	End		End
Decrease, to	ghoran		Drop, to	sukho		Envy		Envy
Devote, to	kaso, gat		Dry	khatee		Enter, to		Enter, to
Deficient	nistunk		Dye	kes layan (cloth)		Enemy		Enemy
Definite	sunyo		Dye, to (the beard)	rangayan		Enchantment		Enchantment
Deserted	wichur, wigit		Doze, to	qjhrakee thiyan	qjhran.	Enough		Enough
Detail	maran		Draw, to	chikan	gilan.	Enquire, to		Enquire, to
Die, to	pher		Dough	atto, goto		Epilepsy		Epilepsy
Difference	aukho	aulo, kathan	Dung (of a horse)	lid (of a cow)		Entrails		Entrails
Difficult	khotran		Dung (of a horse)	chheyneu		Emerald		Emerald
Dig, to	gap, mittee			phipher		Eradicate		Eradicate
Dirt	gap, mittee			talee		Erase, to		Erase, to
Direct, to	dasan.		Dewlap	bebro	sinjee.	Estimate, to		Estimate, to
Direction	sirnamo		(Dalbergia sisu)	ukab		Evening		Evening
Disgusted, to be	nakhoosh fhiyan		or sheesham tree*			Ever		Ever
Dish	dhanu, thalee	rugan.	Each			Every		Every
Dismount, to	lahan		Each					
Distress	chabh	mbat.	Eagle					

* The Sissor, — Ed.

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Evidence	shahid		Farm	pokh	khēt.	First		pehro
Examine, to	parkhhan		Farmer	rahak		First		muk
Exchange, to	matun		Past (swift)	takro, rogo (ceasing from food)		Fire, to		bandukhanan
Excuse	bahano, gusayan			silar		Fire, to set		bah diyan
Exceed, to	wadan		Fastening	thullo		[ro. Fireplace		chul
Exchange, in	para	paran.	Fat	charbee	matto, mata-	Firey		trund
Exercise	dand, istinal	dakh, hro.	Fatness	halakee	wah.	Fish		machhee
Except	wardee	dhāran.	Fatal	kismat		Fish, kind of		pallo, dambro
Exhaust, to	khalbee karan		Fate	babo, piya		Fit, to		laik
Expense	kh, harch		Father	sobro		Fit		sawon
Exinguish, to	ujaman	wisahan.	Father-in-law	nano, dado		Flat		khushamad
Ewe	ghetee, dumbee		Father, grand	doh, bhul	chuk.	Flatlery		wayee
Eunuch	hijro	khojo.	Fault	hakka paran		Flatulent		mung
Eye	ak		Faulter, to	drij, bhau	dap.	Flax		moonagan
Eyebrow	bhirun		Fear	drijhan		Flee, to		bhajhau
Eyebow	pimbree		Fear, to	langan		Fleece		bhendejee khal
Eyeball	wanee	taro.	Ferry	kuwatwaree		Flesh		gosht
Equal	surto, fedo		Fertile	kh, hambh		Flexible		kuaree
Expended, to be	khajan		Feather	kharyan	rijh.	Play, to		khal layan
Evening prayers	somanee		Feed, to	khushce		Flint		pahnee
Earring	panro		Felicity	madee		Float, to		taran
Ear of corn	sang		Female	gando	kinno.	Flock		dhan
Face	munh		Fetid	sap	baro.	Floor		ch, hat
Fade, to	kumano thiyan		Fever	anjeer		Flour		atto
Fall, to	moradakhē na		Fig	ucho		Flow, to		wahan
	ponchan		Fine	akhir	net.	[ran. Fortunate		bhag bbaro
Faint	hino, besudh		Finally	niberan	chukan, su-	Flower		gul, phool
Faint	kur	jutho.	Finished, to be	jhero, jaug		Foam		gajee, gaf
Fallow	wisane		Fight	wiran		Fold, to		wiran
Family	kurim	kutum.	Fight, to	bharan	[payan. Food	Formerly		khayan, khaj
Famine	kurim		Fill, to	milan, labhan	ladan, pir-	Fly		agato, aguno
Famine	dukul	kal, awasar	Find, to	angur		Fly		makh
Faith	bawar, deen		Finger	puro karan	jando, jero.	Fly, to		udaman
Far	pare, agahun		Finish, to	bah		Forged		khotee
Farrier	nalband		Fire					

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Fool	jat, chareo		Grandfather	dado, nano		Green	sawon, sai	
Foot	per		Grandmother	dadee, nanee		Greens	sag	
Foot of bed	pangatee		Grandson	dhoitr		Grief	dukh	
Forbidden, to	jalan	perandee.	Grandaughter	dhoitree		Grind, to	pihan	
Force	gor	rokan.	Gratis	muft		Grinding mill	jantro	
Foundation	jar		Grateful	mannun		Groom	sais	
Fragrant	changee boo		Ginger	sunt		Grow, to	utharan	
Free	ajo, wando		Girdle	patko	boch, han.	Grocer	pansarre	
Fresh	tazo	niweklo.	Girth	tang		Gruel	rib, bhat	
Frown	goondee	tatto.	Give, to	diyan		Guna	goh, kirdee	
Friend	sendo		Glad	suraho	nihal.	Groin	naro	
Fruit	mewo	maitr.	Glassware	shisho, ahree	kach.	Groan	sas	
Fuel	kattee		Glove	dastano		Gain	nafo	khatteo.
For	lai	karnee.	Glow, to	tapan		Guard	choukee	
Foreign	paraho	parawo.	Go, to	wanyan, halan	usan.	Gullet	dullo	
Forehead	kapar	nirar.	Goat	chhelo, bakree		Gun	dambuk top	
Forget, to	wisan	bhulan.	God	dhane, allah		Gurjun	darin	
Forgive, to	ch, hadan		Gold	son		Guide	subim	
Fort	garee	kot.	Good	chango, mocharo		Guest	atkal	
Fortune	bag		Goodness	changayee		Guest	mehman	
Fowl	kukur		Grain	dano, ann	kana.	Grun, to	rambha karan	
Fox	Jonbhar		Glittering	chimkando [nee		Habit	her	
Fraud	makar		Glue	laee, saras, kham-	gond, beer.	Hair	war, chotee	
Frighten, to	drijayan		Goldsmith	sonaro		Half	adh	jhonto.
Fringe	jalar		Gory	rat san bharro		Hammer	bathearee	[thonkan.
Fry, to	bhunyan		Granary	bhando		Hand	bath, chambu	to hammer,
Full	bhareo		Gram	chano		Handful	muth	kar.
Footsteps	rand		Gourd	tumbo	dakh.	Handle of sword	kardiyo	lap.
Flag	janda		Grass	gah		Handle of door	sohno	kar.
Gambling	juwa		Grave	nadiro, bhuttee	masan.	Handsome	phaho diyan	sutro.
Garden	bagh		Graze, to, v. n.	charan charan, v. a.		Hang to, by the neck		
Garlic	bagayo	arayeen.	Great	waddo		Hang up, to	tangan	
	thum		Greasiness	sambh				

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Happy	suraho		Holy	ghar	sunhanro.	If		je, jekadbee
Harbour	bauhar		Hone	makhee	[ab.	Ice		barf
Hatchet	tabar kuharo		Honey	adodo, nam	naug, nauhs,	Ignorant		jero
Hard	dado	nund.	Honor	khur	khusree.	Image		tasweer
Hare	seher	saho.	Hoof of an ass	sumbh		Immediately		siggo, takro
Hart to the taste	kasaro		Hoof of a horse	singh		Imitate, to		reeskaran
Hat	topee		Horn	ghoro		In		maui, wich
Hated	wer		Horse	jule		In any manner		jiven tiyen
Head	matho, seesee		Horse cloth	nal		Impatient		adeero
Headman	pagaro		Horse shoe	gharee		Impatience		waddo thiyen
Headman of a tract	mukkhee		Hot	ghar	tatto.	Increase, to		apar
Headlong	aundo		Hour	kiyen		Infinite		sudh, sik
Health	khair	khairo khin.	House	kedo		Inclination		ghato
Healthy	chango, bhalo	nimuro.	How	alan		Infirm		mas
Hear	dhig	dher.	How big	bhukh		Injury		mas kuppee
Hear, to	bundan	siman.	How many	bhukho		Ink		gola, f. putcha, f.
Heart	man, chit	andra, hod.	Humidity	kubr		Inquiry		khaj. f.
Heat	taw, garmee	tapash.	Hunger	shikar karan		Inside		kal.
Heavy	gauru	niharo.	Hungry	murs		Intention		ichha.
Heedless	wesuro	hur.	Hump	kurnee		Interest		dahap.
Height	waddaro	obhar.	Hunting, to go	mech		Intellect		darsan.
Helpless	wecharo		Husband	gareo		Interview		
Hence	ithan		Husbandman	sonah sauj		Interruption		ch, ber, f.
Here	edr	ure.	Hint	khuree		Invest, to, with a		
Herdsmen	ghanar	gawar.	Hint	pharo		robe		pahrayan
Hermit	naugo		Hallstons	jaho		Iron		deeth.
Hiccup	hidkee		Horse furniture	ma		Island		loh
Hide, to	likayan		of gold			Island		doabee, bet
Highland	takar	chhappar.	Heel			Itch		khharas
Hill	kardiyo	dungar.	Hogdeer			Ivory		hatheejo dant
Hilt	suar		Hedgehog			Jackall		giddar
Hog	sakhno	polo, thallo.				Jar		mat
Hollow								

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Jaw	keyaree		Labour	pohriyo, mehnat		Lemon	limun	
Jawaree stalk,	kutrar		Lad	lasut	lasiyar.	Lend, to	udharo dewan	
chopped for cattle	jawar		Ladder	charnee, dakan	pawnree.	Length	wekran	
Jawaree	irken hanan		Lady	heebee, dero		Leprosy	kor	
Jerk, to	jawahir		Lamb	gheto jo hacho		Letter	purzo, khat	chitthee.
Jewel	jariyo		Lame	mando	langro.	Level	sawon	
Jeweller	gaho		Lame of a hand	tonto	rundo.	Lesson	sabak	
Jest	charcho, thattho		Lamp	diyo		Lewd	lucho	
Joke	safar		Land paying a 3d			Liar	kurho	
Journey	ras	jaro.	to Govt.	hatayee		Liberality	sakhawat	jod.
Juice	tir, kakh	kudan.	Land	sukto	[motr. jha-	Libertine	khoblo	lerpiyo.
Jot	trapan	achar.	Landholder	jameendar	dad.	Lick, to	chakan	
Justice	nean, wihar	char.	Lamentation		ghattee.	Lid	dhakan	
Inundation	bod, let		Lane	gillee	rahan.	Lie	kur	
Infidel	bahar, kafir		Language	bollee		Lie	jee, sah, janam	paran.
			Last, to	tikan		Lift, to	khanan	ubhiyaran.
Keep, to	rakkan, sambaran		Last year	parsal		Light	halke	
Key	kunjee	chahee.	Laugh, to	khillan		Light, not dark	soro	
Kick, to	lat hanan		Lazy	thaddo, sust	postee.	Light, to	baran	
Kid	hulwan	lelro.	Lease	maswar		Lightning	vijj	khewan.
Kill, to	maran	kuhan.	Lead	sibo		Like	jearo	seeree.
Kin	mayitree	siya.	Lead, to	mouhmen wanyan		Lime	chuno, gaj	
Kinsman	saggo, mitr		Leaf	pan, pauno		Lime	liko	
Kindle, to	haran		Lean	duhro, biuo		Lining	astar	
King	padshah		Learn, to	sikan	patro.	Limb	ling	
Kiss, to	chuman		Leather	cham		Little	thoro, nando	dimhro.
Knapsack	hujko		Leave	mokal		Little man	mandro	
Knee	munno	ghutno.	Leave, to	ch, hadan		Lion	siah	
Knife	chako	kap.	Leave, to food	obaran		Lip	chap	
Knot	gandh	har.	Leech	jhour		Living	jero	jiyado.
Know, to	janan	pururan.	Left, (not right)	khabo	jonk.	Live, to	jiyan	
Kidney	bugee		Leg, (foot only)	per	(with thigh)	Load	bar	jaro.
Kit, (of paper)	patang (the bird)		Leisure	palayee	tang, jhang	Lock	kulf, jendro	
					wandayee.	Long	dhreggo	

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Look, to	dissan		Master	dhane, ago	parch.	Money	paiso, roko	
Loose, to	chhoran	upatan.	Mat	nukh, toree	toro.	Monday	sumar	
Lose, to	winyayan		Metal of a gun	palito	nich.	Month	chhandr	
Loss	khot, ghat		Mean	kamino	arth.	More	mahino	
Louse	jun	nih	Measure, to	morad	kach, han.	Morning	waddo	
Love	piyar, mahabat		Measure of grain	mayan	kach, hino.	Morsel	subhaee	
Low	hetban		Medicine	kasu	dawa, dabh.	Mosque	tukkar	
Low	pajee, nich		Medicine	darun	chhain.	Mother	masit	
Locust	makar		Mel, to	gadjan		Motion	maee	
Lover	ashik [iron]		Mel, to, in water	gidro, hindano		Mouse	lodo	
Ladle of wood	doee, kafeer, (of		Melt, in fire	garan	sar, surt,	Mound	kuwo	thallo.
Lobe of the ear	papree		Memory	pighran	kapri.	Mouth		
Liver	jeru		Mendicant	jogee		Mouthful	gatto	
Leg	pinee		Merely	rugo, fakt		Much	giah	
Ladle for ghee	kanchhee		Message	neyapo		Mud	ghano, bisear	
Lynx	phakaree		Messenger	pandee		Mule	gap, garo	
Lizard of the Gu- ana kind	goh	a dog)	Middle	wich		Musk	khachar	
Mad	chareo, chitto (as		Midnight	adh rat		Murder	khoon	
Maid	kunwanree		Milk	kheer, khareo,		Musk	khasturee	
Make, to	karan	Joran.	Milk and water	lassee		Musket	banduk	
Male	nar		Mind	hiya		Musical	kanjar	
Mallet	watahro		Mine	khotr, khan		Mustard	abur	
Man	maru, murs		Minute	pul	so.	Mistress	mahboob	
Mango	amb		Misery	suynon, shum		Mortar, gun	ookhadee	
Malice	khundrah		Miser	arsee, aino		Mother of wife	sas	
Many	ghano, gach	jajo.	Mistake	mibhag		Mother-in-law	ma matjee	
Manner	rith		Mix, to	bhul, chuk		Mole	tir	
Mark	ghoree, madiyan		Mistress	gadayan		Milt (or spleen)	tire	
Mark	inshanee		Mixed, to be			Mustachios	mucha	
Market	bazar		Monastery	dairo		Mongoose	nor	
Marriage	wihan, parnun					Maina, (a bird)	kabar	
Marry, to	pamiyan							

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Nail, finger	noh, mekh, of iron		Oath	son, sakpak	kan.	Owl	chib, chibro	
Naked	ugharo		Obligation	thoro	uddim.	Own	panjo	pind.
Name	naw, nalo		Obvious	padro		Overcome, to be	haran	metan.
Narrow	soro	odo.	Occupation	panhen		Obliterate, to	drayan	
Near	wejo, wat		Ocean	ghana dinh		Other, on	ludro	
Necessary	gurfnee	kand, guto.	Of his own accord	chakee	telee.	Pain	surpir	duk.
Necessary, it is	gurfje		Often	malam		Painful	dukhee	
Neck	geechee		Oil	kuraro		Paint, to	rangan	chittan, ratan
Necklace	har	nikkar.	Oilman	bahat	poro.	Painter	chitr	
Need	gurfnee		Ointment	hekar		Palanquin	palkee [hand]	kamagar.
Needle	sui	parosee.	Old	hekre		Palm	khajee, tiree, (of	
Neelgye	rooj		On account of	basar		Palace	kanahsee, tawon	
Neighbour	parecho		Once	hekle	ukhelan.	Pan	joro	
Neighbourhood	par		One	patan	mat.	Pair	kagar	
Nephew (brother's)	bhatryo, bhanjo,		Onion	deeyan		Parrot	chattu	
Nephew (brother's)	iharo [(sister's)]		Only	afem	takro.	P'attem	mahino	darmaho.
Net	kadhee na	hod na.	Opinion	waro		Pay	paiso diyan	chukayan.
Never	nawo, koro		Opium	samen	ander.	Pay, to	gharano	
New	sama	samachar.	Opposite	julm	hukm.	Parentage	pattan	
News	bhatree bharjee		Oppression	parwano	maneeah.	Passage-boat	gaho	parchayo.
Niece	rat		Order	chhoharo		Pawn	mahajan	
No	na, nahee	hulla.	Orphan	gahnah		Pawn-broker	sulh	
Noise	kuk, bakhero		Other	bivo		Peace	matar	
None	ko nahee	ha pahr.	Ornament	bekh, par		Pease	mor	del.
Noon	mauj-and		Origin	bekhee		Peacock	motee	nisaro.
Nonsense	jakh		Originally	nikar	uthayan.	Peahen	nir	lekhee.
Nonsense, to talk	jakh, maran		Otherwise	tanoor	chhandis,	Pearl	kalam	
North	utiar		Oven	par		Peculiar	lok, maru	
Nose	nak		Over	lelayan		Peg		
Note	chitthee, ruko		Overturn, to	habrree		Pen		
Nourish, to	nipayan	hinamund.	Outparts	bahar		People		
Now	hane		Outside					
Numbering	grantee							
Nutmeg	jaeaphar							

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Pepper	merch	miriyun.	Plough	har	katal.	Push, to	ghelan, rehhan	thelan.
Period	je, kadhen	tano. [mana.	Poison	web		Push,	dhak	thabo.
Perhaps	mokal	mala, shal,	Police office	chabutro	ujaran.	Put, to	rakhan	payan.
Permission	haيران	murhal.	Polish, to	ghontan		Prickly heat	arayee	
Perplexed	rolu		Polisher of guns	winjar	dhoro.	Penitence	gisee	
Perplexity	maru	jano.	Pond	dhand, dubbo		Partridge	tittar	
Person		disnun.	Pondherd	thikkar		Pathless	awatar	
Personable	dando	mauree, for	Pony	yabu, tattu	doddo.	Pity [journey	baj	
Pestle for bang	arzee	[grain, to	Poor	kangal	numano, we-	Provision for a	kodar	
Petition	paro	ghaghee.	Pound, to	kutan	[charo.	Pick axe	kaozo	
Petticoat	chundan		Powder	buro	nitaran.	Picher	dang	
Pick up, to	achar		Pour, to	haran, wijhan	sagh.	Platter	surchoo	
Pickle	tako, bane, of than.		Power	was		Perfumer	kateoon	
Piece of cloth	kabutar		Praise	wakhar		Pleades	poon	
Pigeon	gorec		Prayer	gangat		Pos, (corruption)	seyar	
Pill	thamb	thunee.	Prevent, to	dua	muhar.	Pox, small	waran	whaitr.
Pillar	jearat	jatr.	Present	jhalan	peeran.	Palm of hand	jhero	bakhero.
Pilgrimage	withano		Present	sukhree	baha.	Paralytic	weru	
Pillow	nari	chilam.	Presence	hazir		Penguin	mando	
Pipe	hukko		Press, to	daban, nipuran		Quadruped	peeun	
Pipe for smoking	tufancho		Price	mul, agh		Quarrel, to	waran	
Pistol	jaee, kand		Priming	ranjak		Quarrel	jhero	
Place	pat		Prison	chabutro		Quarrelsome	weru	
Plain, (clear)	kevrejee pharec	pharo.	Prisoner	bandee		Quarter of a rupee	pawlo	
Plaintain	lep	malam.	Privy	pui		Quarter, (direc-	dis	
Plaster, to	layan	limban.	Profit	labh	parapat.	tion)	puchha	
Plate	rikabee	patr.	Pride	hulayan	akar.	Question	paru	
Plate, covered	dhanku		Publish, to	chikan		Quicksilver	math	
Play	rand		Pull, to	kane		Quiet	mathiko	
Play, to	rand karan	pen	Pen	saja	jugat.	Quiet	mathkar	
Plunder	phurh, lut	punishment	Punishment	chelo	sikharan.	Quiet		
Packet	gothree	pupil	Pupil	jhanee, bujee		Rabbit	seher	saho.
Plain dealer	wesurah	klusu.	Purposely					

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Rain	minh	wasan.	Repose	aram	sui.	Sack	boro	
Rain, to	minh payan		Reprimand, to	ghurkan	tawaran.	Saddle	hauno, katro	
Raise, to	uthiyaran		Reproach	drapo	ubhalo.	Saddle of camel	kajawo	pakro.
Raisins	drakh		Reputation	bharan	sakh.	Sail	sir	
Rascal	haramjado		Return, to	waran	motan.	Sailor	muhano	
Rat	kuwo		Rice	pausree		Salt, (Salt drier)	lun (nonaree)	
Razor	pakee	wanchan.	Rich	chawar	whaiyin.	Saltpetre	soro	
Read, to	parhan		Riches	hundwaro		Sand	waree	
Ready	tayar		Riddance	bacha		Sash	lungue	
Ready, to be	sambran		Ride, to	ghore te charhan		Saffron	kesar	
Real	sat	karan.	Right	sajho, theek		Save, to	bachayan	
Reason	sabab	rasan.	Ring, (with stone)	a moondree chattee		Say, to	chawan, puchan	
Receive, to	watan, ginan		Ringworm	(do plain)		Scabbard	khup	
Recommendation	rijayan	sefaras.	Ripe	datr	dadh.	Scalhead	ganjo	tarazu.
Rear, to	parat		Rise, to	pakko		Scales	trakree	
Rear, to (as a horse)	nipayan		River	uthiyan	kasee.	Scales of a fish	chhitar	kaulo.
Rectitude	shekathee thiyan	nira kharan.	Rob, to	darya, wah		Scarce	thoro	
Recollection	sachayee		Robber	phoran	choran.	Scholar	kbutabee	khutab
Reconcile, to	sambhar	thahayan.	Road	phoru, chor	khosan.	School	maktab	khainchee
Red	parchayan		Road	dhay, wat	pand.	Scissors	kattar	bhattun [kar
Redness	ratto, garo	lall.	Roof	chhat		Scorpion	wichhu	kagurjo tuk-
Refuge	garan		Room	kotee		Scrap of paper	chattee	
Refuge	gan		Root	mur, par	wadr, rasee.	Scratch, to	kbajan, khotran	
Refuse, to	katan, dakan, stag-	motayan.	Rope	noree		Sea	samundr	
Reins	lugam		Round	gol		Seal	muh	khajan
Rein. part of do wag			Rose	gulab		Search, to	golan	malal
Relation	sang, mair		Run, to	pihayan	ghontan.	Season	mund	pasan, wajay-
Religion	ceman	dharam.	Rust	drakan, bhajan	doran.	Secret	guy	[an
Remember, to	sambaran		Rump	kat, mer		See, to	dissan, niharan	
Repeat	mirano	saran.	Rupay	rupayo		Seed	bij	kaulo
Radish	mooree		Sathar	sathar		Seldom	kadhen, kadhen	
Report	wahee, awaz		geeru	geeru		Self	pan. jhind	pino
			Ring dove			Sell, to	vikan	[an
			Roc, (a bird)	guran pukhee		Send, to	moklan, ponchay-	rasayan

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Separate	dar		Sickle	datro	danto.	Snuff	nas	
Seraglio	janano		Side	paso	dis.	Snuff box	dunghee, dublee	
Serpent	naug		Sieve	gechan	paran.	Snuff, to	nas watan	
Servant	bele		Sight	nigah		Soap	sabun	
Service	belipo		Sign, to	hath akar wijhan	sahee karan.	Soft	koowaro	
Settlement	chukayan		Silence, to	math karan		Soldier	sipahee	
Sew, to	sew, to		Silk	math		Some	ko	
Shallow, (water)	tango		Silver	rupo, chandee		Somebody	ko maru	
Shadow	pachhaee		Sing, to	gayan		Sometimes	keheen mahal	
Shake, to	lodan, lodayan		Sister	bien		Something	kin kin	
Sbane, to	lajan		Sit, to	bihan		Son	putr	
Shameless	nirjo		Skin	cham, khal		Son-in-law	jatro	[yano.
Shape	muhandro		Sky	ubh		Song	rag	nathee, ni-
Share	bhango		Slave	bano	asman, akas.	Song	siggo	
Sharp	tikho	watt, bahro.	Sleep	nindr		Soon	wage, taka	tawar.
Shave, to	kuran		Slowly	hawren	gaharat.	Sound, to, v. n.	wajhan	
Sheep	gheto, ridh		Slipper	jutee		Sound, to, v. a.	wajhayen	
Shepherd	darar	ghatto.	Slipper, to	jutechanan		Sour	kbatto	
Sheet	chadar, rawo		Small	nandro	khallo.	South	dkahan	
Shew, to	dikharan		Smear, to (with oil)	makban	khallahanan	Sparrow	jirkee	
Shield	dhal	sipar.	Smell	was	mado.	Speak, to	chawan	barchee.
Ship	beree, dhoondee		Smoke, to	dunh	singan.	Spear	galh	chawanee.
Shoe	jutee, mochro		Smoke, to	dunh karan		Speech	kharchan	
Shoemaker	mochee		Smoke in pipe	chilam chikan		Spend, to	aitr katanjo	nar.
Shoot, to	banduk hanan		Snatch, to	khasan		Spinning, to	heel	
Shop	hath		Shirt	jamee, angrakah		Spit, to	jhukan	jid.
Shore	kandee		Spider	koreero		Spite	wer	
Short	nandro, mindro		Sneeze, to	chink dewan		Spirit, to	winyayan	bijj wijhan.
Short drawers	ubsae		Snore, to	gogra kasran		Sow, to	pokhan	
Sigh	golee, rejo		Snow	barf	paro rohi.	Sprinkle, to	chandan	
Shot	kuho					Spy glass	durbeen	[ran.
Shoulder	payan, bandan	puran, butan.				Squeeze, to	dadon	khabra
Shut, to	nachango	sukhalo.				Stairs	charnee	bha-
Sick								

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Stand, to	ubhiyan		Sugar	khandr		Tall	dhritto	
Stack, of	gauno.		Summer	unharo		Tea	chah	
ree	turee		Sun	sij	adit.	Teapot	chadan	
Star	taro		Sunday	achar, itwar		Teach, to	sibkaran	
Start	ch.hirk		Sunshine	us		Tear	banjun	
Start, to	ch.hirkan		Support, to	sambalan		Tell, to	chawan, akhan	gora.
Stay, to	tikan		Surround, to	weran		Tenant	bharwaro	utan, kuchan
Steal, to	phoran	chhurayan.	Surround, to		adhotar.	Ten	daho	
Stable	tambelo	kur.	Suspicion	guman		Tenth	idahn	khimo.
Stall	wado	watan.	Swallow, to	gihan		Tent	tambu	
Step	perojo rand	wikh.	Swear, to	son khaman		Then	tadhen	
Step	kin	gand.	Sweat	pagghar		Thence	hetre	
Stink, to	kinno thian		Sweat, to	paggharjan		Therefore	tenhlai	hinakare.
Stirrup	rikab	kanjak.	Sweeper	chuhro		There	ulte, ode	hodan.
Stock, (of a gun)	kundak, katt		Swing	hindoro		Thick	gato, thullo	jado, garho.
stocks	rahan, kod		Swing, to	ludan		Thief	chor	
Stone	tik		Sweet, (sweet ba- sil)	taru		Thigh, (and leg)	tangh, sihar	tang.
Stone of a ring	manjee		Sword	mittio, (nazbu)		Think, to	shaee	tol.
Stool	jukan, rukan.		Small copper coin	mitto, (nazbu)		Thirsty	janan	bhanyan.
Scoop, to	choh.		Small copper coin	tarar		Thither	unyayo	
Slop, to	athah.		Small copper coin	kaseero		Thorn	ede	tedan, tithe.
Story	akhanee		Saltpetre	damree		Thread (spun)	kando, babru	
Straight	siddo	sawon.	Stand for hanging	kalar		Threat	saggo tand	dap, dhamkee
Strangle, to	ghagho diyan		a cauldron on	marang {of iron		Threaten, to	tab.	tab wijjan.
Strangulation	ghogho [aree]		Spoon of wood	doero, chamcho,		Thistle	tab diyan	
Straw, (of wheat)	boh, karb, (of jaw- s)		Screw	keeree		Threshold	kanderee	
Skein, of thread	foro		Squinting	trede		Throat	chawat	chaut.
Strike, to	kanan		Tail,	punch	punchree.	Throne	gheechee	
String	saggo, dhago	agat.	Tailor	darjee		Through	takht, gaddee	
Strip, to	kapra lahan		Take, to	watan, jhalan	kabu karan.	Throw, to	uchhlayan	
Strong	dado	saggo.	Take down, to	lahan		Thrust, to	pehar	
Such	ehro		Take care, to	sar lahan	sogo karan.	Thunder, to	gajan	guran.
Suddenly	ochto							

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Thunder	gor	wisfat.	Tremble, to	dhudan	dhakan.	Urine, to	mutan	
Thursday	khamis,		Tribe	koum zat	dhal.	Use	taido, kam	
Thus	iyen		Tribute	malee	khapat.	Useless	nakaro	
Tie, to	bandhan		Trouble	dukh		Upper garment	pearahen	
Tiger	sinh		Trowsers	suthan		Velvet	bakhmal	seetaramee.
Tight	soro	kasel.	True	sachcho	bharoso.	Venetian	butkee	
Till	toree taen	lagan, sudhee	Trust	wesah	azmayan.	Very	ghano	
Time of famine	awasar.	wirehayan.	Truth	sach	sur.	Very well	ghano chango	
Tire, to	thakayan	thakel.	Try, to	parkhan		Vile	tatch	sobh.
Tired	thako		Tune	rag	ghumayan.	Victory	kamino	pajee-raj.
Tired, to be	thakan		Turban	pag, patko		Village	got, wastee	
Title	lakab	ghusphus.	Turn, to	phiran, ghuman		Villager	got maru	
Title tattle	galhayan		Turn, v. a.	phirayan		Vinegar	sirko	
Tobacco	tanaku		Twice	ba pher		Violence	jor	sur.
Toe	perjo angur	hekando.	Turnip	war diyan		Visit	gadjan	
Together	nal, sath	subhane.	Torquoise, small	gogru		Voice	wace	
To-morrow	subhaee		Thumb	likh		Vomit, to	kadhan	
The day after to-morrow	parin		Tasteless	angoot		Vomiting	ok	
Tongue	jibh		Tower	phikoo		Wait, to	bihan, tikan	
Tools	hathi		Tickling	kungaru		Waget, to	hod bandhan	
Tooth	dand	dandan.	Tripe	ojee	bhundo.	Waist	chel	
Toothpick	dandan	danderee.	Tailor bird	musru		Wake, to	jagan	
Top	matho	choto.	Test for metals	kaswatee	sanjan.	Walk, to	halan	
Touch, to	lagan	chuhuan.	Ugly	buchro		Wall	bhit	
Tortoise	kachhwa		Uncle	mamo, chacho		Want, to	guran	
Tow, to	chilkan, niyun		Under	heth		War	jung jero	
Towards	pase, de		Understand, to	jhanan		Wash, to	dhuwan	
Town	shahr frando	nagar.	Until	jstonee		Washerman	khatee	pet, chatho.
Trade	wepar	sodo.	Up	ite, mathe		Watch, (guard)	paharo, jago	
Traveller	wataru	pandheru.	Upon	te		Water	paneer, sandaro	
Treasure	khazano		Upright	ubho	ubho.	Weary	thakko [water bag	
Tree	wan per		Upside down	lath				
Tree, root of	thur							

English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.	English.	Dialect of Sar.	Dialect of Lar.
Weak	hino		Witness	shahid	mihree.	Youth		
Weather	wa	mund.	Woman	zal		Yours	jawanee oobasee	lasiyar.
Weave, to	unan		Wood	kathee				
Wearer	koree, uninwaro		Word	galh				
Wedding	wehan		World	dunya, haj				
Week	sat dare	hafto.	Worn	kiyon				
Weep, to	uan		Worth	mul baha				
Well of water	kuh		Wound	gha	phat, duk.			
Weigh, to	taran	ulanhado.	Wrap, to	weran				
West	olo		Wool	un				
Wet, to	pusayan		Write, to	likhan				
What	chha	kujaro.	Writer	likhanwaro				
Wheat	kanak		Wrong	kurho				
When	kadhen		Widower					
Whence	kithan		Wick of a candle					
Where	kade	kithe						
Wherefore	kinakare	kujare lai.	Woollen thread	wat				
Which	keho		Woodcutter	oonsutr				
Whip	chamkee	korro.	Whirlwind	bacharu, dayo				
White	achho		Watermill	wachoro				
Who?	keho		Watermill	aitr pokhinjo				
Why	koh	kerh.	Weak-sighted	petoo				
Widow	runera	kujare.	Wrist	chuchoo				
Wife	zoe, ba.	joe, ba.	Wood, an insect that destroys	karaeon				
Wind	wa		Weasel	sasar				
Window	daree		Wild duck	aoreero				
Winter	siyalo			aree				
Wipe, to	malan	khadkan.						
Wise	siyano		Year	warenh, lal				
Wisdom	siyanupo	siyanaf.	Yellow	zafaran, zaido				
Wish	gur		Yes	han				
With	san		Yesterday	kal				
Within	wich, manj		— day before	tiyodih				
Without	bahar		Young	jawan				

NAMES OF DIFFERENT ARTIFICERS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTS.

<i>English and Sindee.</i>		<i>English and Sindee.</i>	
<i>Carpenter's Tools.</i>		<i>Cotton Spinner's Implements.— (continued.)</i>	
Adze	wahlo.	Brush	seere.
Auger	sarahee.	Reel	bhanyanee.
Adze, 2nd	adee.	Roller	taro.
Bevel	goona.	Top of comb	rachh.
Bricklayer's hammer	tesho.	Shuttle	naro.
Compasses	pargar.	Treddie	chapree.
Chalk line	rango.	Part of do.	paisar.
Tile	kanaho.	Lever	phirnee.
3-Cornered do.	sohano.		
Guage	khat kash.	<i>Goldsmith's Tools.</i>	
Hand saw	karahee.	Anvil	sandan.
Hatchet	kuharo.	Anvil block	adee.
Oilstone	rohee.	Blowpipe	dawnee.
Plane	rando.	Brush	waruchee.
Rabbiting plane	jaree rando.	Crucible	katoree.
Plummet	shal.	Large brush	patranee.
Mortice chisel	rambho.	Coal chisel	chhenee.
Small do.	rambhee.	File	rawatee.
Large rabbiting plane	darajo.	Forceps	chath.
Smaller do.	maicho.	Hammer	matriko.
Smallest sort of do.	peshro.	Small do.	chorasu.
Saw	kart.	Ladle	rajo.
Smallest hand saw	jabano.	Mould	top.
Trowel, or rather	jehband.	Pincers	anbur.
A flat piece of wood for plastering	tunko.	Punch	sumbh.
Largest sort of do.	daskhatt.	Shears	kat.
		Tongs	saraj.
<i>Potter's Tools.</i>		<i>Shoemaker's Tools.</i>	
Cutting string	wijho.	Awl for cloth	khawndee.
Flattener	tapnee.	Awl for leather	ar.
Ditto	kanero adare.	Lap stone	rohee.
Wheel	chak.	Mallet	moongra.
		Rubber	kewar.
<i>Turner's Implements.</i>		Plank	takhto.
Auger	bhrimo.	Frame	kalib.
Bow	kamanjah.	Shoemaker's knife	rambee.
Chisel	rambh.		
Do. small	rambhee.	<i>Cutler's Tools.</i>	
Gouge	nahee.	Adze	wahlo.
Point	bharakee.	Gouge	nahee.
Rappets	jandree.	Cutler's grindstone	siranee.
Rest	seerahee.	Knife	rambhee.
		Burnisher	karee.
		Hand saw	karahee.
<i>Cotton Spinner's Implements.</i>		Oil vessel for polishing	tilandee.
Loom	hastree.	Pumice stone	karand.
Comb of do.	phanee.	Wood for do.	kapatee.
Wire of do.	saraee.	Scraper	rando.
	nanee.	Powderer	moocce.
	adlakkee.		
	rassee.		
Parts of the Loom	kalee.	<i>Carder of Cotton.</i>	
	naree.	Pestle	taro.
	bhirnee.	Roller	panatee.
	khirkee.	Bow of carder	dawnee.

* Carpenters do all the Bricklayer's work in Sinde, or rather the two Trades are united in one person always.

*English and Sindee.**Carder of Cotton.—(Continued.)*

Catgut	nar.
Carder	pinyaree.

Bookbinder.

Lapstone	rohee.
Rubber of wood	munagro.
Compasses	palgar.
Stamp for flowers	sambho.
Iron ruler	khat kash.
Press	shikanjo.
Rubber of stone	mohro.
Knife	kat.
Polisher, (wood)	
with vermilion die	khewar.
Brass pen formark-	
ing	kalam jalwalee.

Blacksmith.

Anvil	sandan.
Sledge hammer	wadan.
Hand do.	matriko.
Tongs	ubhra.
Pointed anvil	mekh sandan.
File	rawatee.
Punch	chhenee.
Large tongs	oobhr waddo.
Auger	sarahee.
Borer which forms	
the barrel	burko.
Pointed do.	bhrimo.
Wooden rest	charkhee.
Press	sikanjo.
Nut of do.	dedee and takhto.
Screw	pech.
Wooden anvil	adee.
File	neemgarda.
Punch	sumbh.
Large bellows	khalee dhawaujee
Poker	anguro.
Nose of bellows	beeco.

Cornice-maker,—Kamangar.

Needle	suo.
Lever	chilmurdo.
Hair brush	mooeo kalam.

Bracelèt-maker,—Churangar.

Lathe	jantr sukhajajo.
	sand.
Rest	sakhal lohajo.
Bow	kaman.
Chisel	karbana.
Chisel	pat mahtano.
Point	borakee.
Ditto	cheeran
Ditto	singaree.
Grindstone	seran.
Point	naho.
Stock	manjee.

*English and Sindee.**Coppersmith,*—Misgar.*

Hammer	wadan.
Shears	kat.
Tongs	ambooree.
Poker	angooree.
Brasier*	thantaru.

* Same as the above.

Parts of the Spinning Wheel,—Suman antrjo.

Foot	manjee.
Legs	jangh.
Upright	moona.
Winch	makree.
Axle	latan.
Spokes	taree.
Axle tree	guj.
Distaff rest	chamotee.
Distaff	trak.
Thread	dor.
Cotton round the	
distaff	peer.
Shoulder	gareoo.

Black pepper	mirsch.
Colocynth	truhajee gar.
Myrrh	gugur.
Wadf roomee	wadf roomee.
Scammony	mahmoodah.
Ginger	soonth.
Henbane seed	jani khorasanee.
Euphorbium	kheer kowarjo.
Parsley	garfu.
Sweet basil	naug kaisar.
Hyacinth	mur.
Polypody	jalwataree.
Galangal	nagar moonth.
Zedoary	kafoor kachree.
Thorn apple	dhatoora. chareoo.
Zedoary	jadwar.
Satyron	salibh.
Marsh mallows	bij khairajo.
Mehilot	agar.
Sweet cane	taj.
Cassia	chatrak.
Fumitory	sindoleon.
Mustard	ahur
Wood	datoro.

Wild spikenard	sitawar.
A cathartic root	trakara.
A Boq rush	treej.
Aniseed	katoela.
Beanpods	wadf.
Wood of aloes	doop sangara.
Rue	agar.
Indian spikenard	kinee bootee.
Myrabolan	kamal patr.
Belleric myrabolau	awrah.
Dried grapes	baherah.
Rind of myrabolan	drakh karee.
	wawgang.

English and Sindee.		English and Sindee.	
Sesame	kalamchee.	Pomegranate	flow-gul darujee.
Liquorice, (the juice)	sheeri mithee kat-tee.	Gum lac	[ers lakh.
Capers	karwalee.	Tamarind	gidamree.
Silk	pat.	Ber	zizyphus jujuba.
Orange	sangtaree.	Dog's bane	chhimbkanee.
Barberries	zariskh.	Honey	makhee.
Cardamoms, large	wadda photo.	Nutmeg	jafar.
Do. small	nandra photo.	Cinnamon	khal dalcheenee-
Rosin	pareah.	Nightshade	peru. [jee.
Melissa	balango.	Leaf of do.	kawal.
Ruby	chunee.	Ceruse	[lentil safeta.
Red coral	goonata.	Stone, shaped like a	damra pahan.
Pearl	mootee.	Juniper berries	waund.
Seed of ash tree	andayee.	Pomegranate leaves	daroo pan.
Musk	khasitooree.	Asparagus	nang dawau.
Water lily	gul koonajee.	Nitre	jau khar.
Bole ammoniac	songeru.	Senna of Mecca	Sana makajee.
Testicles of the	khasiya ludra.	Linseed	bekh kahojee.
Cubebs [beaver	kabab cheenee.	Armenian grain	mahlat.
Tin	kalaae.	Marjoram	pioneer.
Fumitory	peeta pipar.	Cherry	jamalgoto.
Cocanut [leaves	nariyal.	Costus	kath kathia.
Juice of neem	raswal.	Pumpkin	kadu.
Lawsonia inermis	mendee.	Southernwood	boee madeena.
Saffron	bakhru.	Anise	sooa.
Poppy seed	khas khas	Betony	bakaren.
Juniper	ahoober	Burnt brick	guhath.
Ashes of bamboo	bhains lochan.	Mint	phudana.
Wild sorrel	chuko.	Yellow myrabolan	harir.
Tulsee	langajo bij.	Do. black	harir kara.
Red rose	gul-i-gulab.	Sarcocolla	guna.
Beetlenut	suparee.	Scuttle bone	samundr pheene.
Worm seed plant	kando.	Hemp	bhang.
Melon seed	gedarejo bij.	Rapeseed	sir.
Nut-like pistachio	narzah.	Nettleseed	ootawgan.
Liquorice	mittee kuthee.	Spinage	jefangar.
Cucumber	badrang.	India thorn	dramaha.
Long pepper	pepre.	Fenugreek	matheejo bij.
Cypress root	lesoorah.	Clove	lawang.
Fruit of tamarisk	sakar.	Extract of oil	sheer sirijee.
Oak apple	mawa.	Nosesmart	ahroo.
Pomegranate	daru.	Hemp seed	bhang.
Saffron	kaisar.	Bastard saffron	pawara.
Gum arabic	khore.	Trefoil	bij shambajee.
Poppy	dodeejee khal.	Wild carrot	gajar khorasane.
Coral root	par marjan.	Sorrel	sag.
Amber	kapur.	Wild rue	harmal.
Dragons' blood	paho surkajee.	Damascene plumb	alu bhokhara.
White sandal wood	bekh morah.	White dog rose	bahnan acho.
Red do.	sirkhand.	Red do.	bahnan garho.
Oyster shell	ratanan.	Coriander seed	dana.
	sipee.	Chinese rhubarb	rewand chcenee.

Report on Upper Sindh and the Eastern portion of Cutchee, with a Memorandum on the Beloochee and other Tribes of Upper Scinde and Cutchee, and a map of part of the Country referred to. By Lieutenant J. POSTANS, Assistant Political Agent. From the Political Secretariat of the Government of India.

1st. "Upper," known in the language of the country as *Sirra*, or the northern division of Sindh, may be said to extend from Sehwan on the south, to Bukkur and Roree northward, and to include the whole tract of country tributary to the Khyrpoor and Hyderabad chiefs on the plain of the Indus, east and west, between these places (Sehwan and Bukkur). Our political division of Upper Sindh, however, is of a much more limited extent, and includes only the Khyrpoor possessions, and the lands and revenues derivable by the Hyderabad Ameers from {Shikarpore and its dependencies. To this division I shall confine my observations.

2nd. Khyrpoor, the capital of the chiefs of that branch of the Talpôr family, is situated to the eastward of the river Indus, about sixteen miles south-east from Roree, (the ancient Hindoo capital of Sindh,) and about ten miles from the river in a direct line. The territory tributary to the Khyrpoor family extends to the north to Subzulkotee; south to Mittanie, (on the river); eastward of the river to Shahgur, belonging to the Dejee chief, Alli Moorad; and westward of the river to Tull, capital of the Beloochee Purgunnah of Boordekur, on the borders of the Brushooree desert, which separates Upper Sindh from Cutchee. The possessions of the Ameers of Hyderabad in Upper Sindh dependent upon the populous and important town of Shikarpore, extend to about eight miles west of that town to Asseemghurry; east to about six miles, (Khanpore); south to about eight miles (Lukkee); north to Rajhan and Mobarickpûr.

3rd. The soil throughout the whole of the tract of country above mentioned, may be generally described as a rich alluvial, alternating occasionally with loose sand, rich and highly favorable for cultivation; the whole is within the influence of the inundations of the river Indus, which commence to be available for purposes of cultivation in April and May, and cease in September or October. The land when cultivated is unusually productive, but owing to a scanty population,

and mismanagement on the part of the rulers a comparatively small portion is brought under tillage, and the inundations are allowed to flow through immense tracts of country, without being rendered available to the purposes of cultivation.

4th. In the Khyrpoor territories eastward of the river, of the various productions of the soil, indigo is the most valuable, and in some parts, of a description superior to that of Bhawulpore and the Punjab. The staple productions of Upper Sindh, however, are sugar-cane, (near the river,) jowaree, wheat, barley, moong, gram, cotton, tobacco, sirshuf, (mustard seed,) rice, badjree, and the other grains common to India. In the vicinity of Shikarpoor, the poppy is extensively cultivated; wheat is the great *rubbee* or spring, and jowaree and rice the *khurreef*, or autumnal crops. Cultivation commences in April and May by means of the inundations, and the crops are reaped in October and November. The wheat, or *rubbee* crops are raised by irrigation from wells, or *bunds*, formed from the inundations. The soil of Upper Sindh, (as indeed throughout the whole of both divisions of that country,) is strongly impregnated with saline matter, and a thick incrustation of salt is every where observable on its surface. Saltpetre is produced in great quantities, and Sindh is noted for its powder. I shall conclude the above brief remarks on the soil and cultivation of Upper Sindh by observing, that this tract of country is favored beyond most others, with extraordinary natural capabilities, and that causes into which it is not necessary to enter here, would appear alone to prevent its being thickly populated, and for its given space, one of the richest and most fertile districts of the East.

5th. The general appearance of the country is an uninterrupted flat, its uniformity in this respect being only broken by a low range of limestone hills through which the river flows at Sukkur and Roree; these extend to some distance towards Khyrpoor on the eastern side; but for a short distance from Sukkur, on the eastern bank where cultivation does not obtain, the soil is covered with a thick low jungle of the tamarisk bush and baubul and camel thorns. In the vicinity of Roree and Shikarpoor, are some rich gardens, and the mangoe, date, acacia, neem, mulberry,* and popul trees obtain great size and perfection; but expect at these places, a tolerably sized jungle tree

* There can be little doubt, but that silk might be advantageously cultivated in this country.

is rarely met with to break the monotony of a complete level, and universally low tamarisk jungle. The whole country is intersected with canals and water-courses, and many portions during the height of the inundations are for miles completely under water. This is particularly the case in the neighbourhood of Shikarpoor, and the intermediate tract between it and Sukkur, the river having of late years shewn an inclination to the western, to the detriment of the lands and revenue of the Khyrpoor possessions on the eastern, side.

6th. I have before observed, that Upper Sindh is thinly populated, towns and villages are scantily sprinkled over the country. Of the former, the most important in the whole of Sindh, for its wealth, population, and trade, is Shikarpoor, situated at a distance of about twenty-eight miles N. W. from Sukkur; its general appearance is like that of all others in Upper Sindh, filthy and ill built, its walls in total disrepair, and surrounded by large stagnant pools of water; it is redeemed, however, by its gardens. The population of Shikarpoor by a late census may be about 30,000, of whom 20,000 are Hindoos. All the trade and banking transactions for which Shikarpoor is noted all over India and Central Asia, are in the hands of the Hindoos, who enjoy an unusual degree of toleration, and have obtained an influence which the policy of the rulers dictates should not be disturbed. Khyrpoor is a paltry ill-built town, possessing few claims to notice as a place of trade or wealth, and only important as the residence of the chiefs, Meer Roostam and other members of his family. Meer Alli Moorad, his brother, has his stronghold at "*Dejee Kha Kote*." Roree retains some of the remains of its former wealth, and from its position on an elevation overlooking the river, has an exterior of respectability, little according with its interior state of dilapidation and decay. Sukkur may be said to be a ruined and deserted town, though there can be no doubt, both of these places will daily acquire greater importance, from our influence on the trade of the river Indus, and the countries on its banks. Beyond the above, there are at present no towns which may be classed as of any size or importance in Upper Sindh. In certain divisions of the country under a Beloochee zemeendaree, a small mud fort generally forms the residence of the chief, and capital of the tribe. The villages are a collection of mud huts, with a flat roof; the out-houses are formed of reed mats, and in many villages the dwell-

ings are entirely of the latter, the excessive dryness of the climate rendering them sufficient for the protection of the inhabitants; a small mud *tower* is generally to be seen in the centre of the village, forming a sort of stronghold, and few patches of cultivation are without the same refuge for the husbandman. There is little in the appearance of the towns or villages of Upper Sindh, to impress the observer with a favorable opinion of the condition of its inhabitants, and the whole forms a striking contrast to the air of comfort and security, to be met with in other provinces and countries, far less favoured with natural advantages than Upper Sindh.

No. 2.

1st. There are no rivers in the division of Upper Sindh, to which this memorandum is limited; the two great canals
Rivers and Lakes. which form outlets to the waters of the Indus, are first the "Sindh," which has its mouth a few miles above Sukkur, and passes within a mile of Shikarpoor, proceeding towards Larkhana. This canal is the great means of irrigation to a large extent of country between Shikarpoor and the river, and of immediate value to that town in providing inland navigation for much of its trade during seven months of the year; it has been neglected, however, though a small outlay would increase its value and importance to the revenue; as well as add to the resources of trade and cultivation.

2nd. The "*Bijaree*" nullah, has its mouth in the Beloochee pergunnah of the Khyrpoor territories westward of the Indus, known as "*Boordekur*," about twenty miles higher up than the Sindh, and waters a great extent of country passing through the above pergunnah, and that of Koopore as far as Kajhan on the edge of the desert. Innumerable smaller canals are led from the two above mentioned, such as the "*Noorwah*," "*Murwah*," "*Ruswar*," &c.

3rd. There are no tanks in Upper Sindh, though it is unnecessary to observe, that they might easily be constructed, and to the great advantage of the country during the dry season, *i. e.* from October to March. The inhabitants of the districts obtain a scanty supply of water from temporary wells dug in the beds of nullahs, a well of masonry and natural springs being seen but rarely, except in the larger towns.

No. 3.

In Upper Sindh, there are no periodical rains, and *its* year would therefore appear to have only two seasons; viz. the hot and cold. The natives of the country, however, divide it into three; viz. *Bahar* (or spring,) *Tabistan* (hot season,) and *Zemistan*, (cold season,) and strictly speaking, it may, from its latitude, be thus divided. The spring is of very short duration, for the cold up to the end of February is often very great, whilst the heat from the commencement to the middle of March, is little exceeded by that of the three following months, and the period of a temperate climate therefore between the extremes of the cold and hot seasons is very brief. The hot season may be said to commence from the middle of March, and continues generally without intermission until the end of August, or middle of September. Storms of thunder with rain occasionally occur in June or July, affording a temporary cessation from the intense heat; but they are by no means to be depended upon. A curious phenomenon is observable in this country on the setting in of one of these storms, it being always preceded for two or three days by a close atmosphere, loaded with a fine description of sand, giving the effect of a thick fog; but immediately previous to the bursting of a storm, the air is literally darkened by immense volumes of sand, driven in black masses before the wind, obscuring the whole surface of the country. These sand storms are the natural effects of the desert tracts surrounding Upper Sindh, over which no violent wind can pass without raising clouds of the shifting sands which cover their surface. With the exception of these passing storms, Upper Sindh is free from the annoyance experienced on this account in the delta during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon. The heat of Upper Sindh from the middle of April to the end of July, is said to exceed that of any part of India, and the range of the thermometer has been known in a verandah to have reached 145° ; in a tent it is by no means uncommon to find it at 120° ; the hot winds continue to blow severely till midnight, but the mornings are generally cool. The atmosphere is remarkably dry, and generally clear, the ranges of the thermometer during the hot months, do not indicate any great variation. Storms of rain are frequent at the vernal equinox.

During the cold months, *i. e.* from October until the end of February, the climate of Upper Sindh is pleasant and salubrious, frost and ice occasionally occur, and vegetation assumes the appearance of winter in a northern climate. The sun of Upper Sindh is singularly fatal in its effects, not only upon the European, but the native constitution, and during certain periods of the year, exposure to it by the people of the country is as much as possible avoided. There can be no doubt that the climate of Sindh is most trying to the health of Europeans, and a residence of two or three years in it, would undoubtedly tend much to undermine the constitution. During the subsiding of the inundations ague is very prevalent, but in its mildest form. Although Upper Sindh is not exempted from the diseases and epidemics common to the East, it is yet as free from them as most places, and but for its intolerable heat, would be far preferable in point of climate to Lower Sindh, or the Delta of the Indus.

No. 4.

Our acquaintance with Upper Sindh has been too short, to allow of accurate statistical inquiries, and I cannot therefore venture any remarks on this head. A census which is now in progress of the town of Shikarpoor would seem to shew, that the estimates formed of the population of the principal towns in Scinde, Upper and Lower, have been overrated; thus, Shikarpoor was calculated at 50,000, its real amount being somewhat under 30,000. The population of Upper Sindh may be divided into three classes, Hindoos, Sindhees, and Beloochees. The Hindoos carry on all the trade, not only in the large towns, but are the means of supplying the necessaries of life to the whole of the inhabitants of the country, and few of the smallest villages are unsupplied with a Banyan's shop. The Hindoos of Sindh are necessarily, from their position in a Mahomedan country, a degraded and tolerated class; they are the only people, however, who amass wealth, and to this end are content to suffer any degradation. So useful are the Hindoos in these countries, that their lives and property are generally respected by the most lawless tribes of Beloochees, and they have establishments in the heart of the hills, at "Deerah" and "Khan," the strongholds of the Murrees and Boogties. The Soucars of Shikarpoor are

well known for their wealth and banking influence in India, and the countries North-west, where few of the marts are without agents from Shikarpoor, and hoondies are procurable at that place, from Calcutta to Khiva.

The annexed memorandum which I had formerly prepared on the different tribes inhabiting the tract of country between Sukkur and the Bolan Pass, including as that tract the part of Upper Sindh I have alluded to, will it is hoped, supply any further information required, as to the classification of the inhabitants.

No. 5.

1st. *Animals*.—In the jungle and wastes of Upper Sindh, are found the hyena, jackal, hare, partridge, (black, painted, and common grey,) quail, oobarn, (a description of *Otis*, between the floriken and bustard;) and in the tanks and marshes, caused by inundations, wild fowl of every description and in great quantities. The wild hogs commit great destruction in the cultivation, and are a favorite source of amusement to the wealthier Sindhians and Beloochee Chiefs, who hunt and shoot them. The tiger and leopard, are said to be found in the neighbourhood of Sukkur; but it is doubtful if they descend lower than the Bhawulpore territories, where they are said to be numerous. Hawking is a favorite method, amongst the poorer classes, of catching quails and partridges, both of which abound in Upper Sindh.

2nd. In the *Botany* of Upper Sindh, there is nothing of interest; the medicinal herbs, roots, or gums in common use, or for purposes of trade, are supplied from other places.

3rd. *Minerals*. In that spur of the Sullimani range, known as the Murree and Bogtie hills, from the tribes inhabiting them, sulphur and alum are found in some quantities, and form important articles of trade. The settlement of these distracted districts will eventually afford us the desired opportunity, of further enquiry, and doubtless of improvement in the working of the mines. A stone of any description, beyond the limestone procurable at Sukkur and Roree, is not to be seen between the river and the hills* above mentioned, and

* The Murree hills are for the most part composed of sandstone conglomerates and lime.

to a depth of sixty feet below the surface, nothing but the finest description of sand is observable, the superstrata being the alluvium before alluded to.

No. 6.

The gardens of Upper Sindh produce the plantain, apple (very small description,) vine, (Caubul,) nectarine (inferior) mulberry, mangoe, (a superior kind,) date, tamarind, jumboo, lime, (sweet and sour,) and pomegranate trees, melons, (from Kandahar seed, &c. of a very fine description,) all the country vegetables common to India; hemp is cultivated for its seed, *bang* being in common use throughout the country, and amongst all classes. The European vegetables thrive remarkably well at certain seasons of the year, and the potatoe might be introduced to great advantage, as it is found to answer admirably.

2d. Implements of agriculture are of the rudest kind, the plough is smaller, and not so heavy as the common Indian plough; the seed is thrown in the soil after the slightest surface has been raised, no manure is required or used, the inundations bringing with them a certain quantity of slimy matter, highly conducive to fertility. The land is allowed to remain fallow from the period of reaping one crop in the autumn to that of sowing the following spring crop, when a few days are sufficient to prepare it for the seed. Agriculture is, in short, of the simplest kind, nature having done too much for man in these countries to induce him to exert himself in improving the soil by artificial means.

3d. The domestic animals are the buffaloe, a small but useful description of white cattle, sheep, and goats. The camel is had in great quantities in these countries, but is of a size and class inferior to those either of Marwar or Central Asia. This animal is in general use in Upper Sindh.

No. 7.

1st. The commerce of Upper Sindh is confined to Shikarpoor, Commerce and Manufactures. Khayrpoor, and Roree, a general list of the imports and exports of the former, which is the great mart of the country, will, however, prove sufficient. Shikarpoor

receives from Karrachee-bunder, Marwar, Mooltan, Bhawulpore, and Loodhiana, European piece goods, raw silks, ivory, cochineal, spices of all kinds, coarse cotton cloths, raw silks, kimkaub and silk manufactures, sugar-candy, cocoanuts, metals, *kirum*, (or groceries,) drugs of sorts, indigo, opium, dyes of sorts, and saffron. From Cutchee, Khussan, and the North-west, raw silk, fruits of sorts, madder, turquoises, antimony, medicinal herbs, sulphur, alum, saffron, assafoetida, medicinal gums, cochineal and horses. The exports from Shikarpore are confined to the transmission of goods to Khorassan, through the Pass of the Bolan, hence Shikarpore is one of the gates of Khorassan; and a trifling trade with Cutchee, they consist of the following: indigo (the most important,) henna, metals of kinds, country cloths, European piece goods (chintzes, &c.) Mooltan coarse cloths, silks manufactured, groceries and spices, raw cotton, coarse sugar, opium, hemp seed, shields, tobacco, embroidered horse cloths, and dry grains. Through the excessive jealousy of the *Ahilkars* at Shikarpore, in revenue matters, it is difficult to ascertain the value of the trade of the place; but some estimate may be formed from the revenue thence derivable, and the amount of this last year was ascertained to have been about 55,000 rupees from commerce, (see list of duties by the author published in the Bombay Government Gazette, under date the 28th July). The manufactures of Upper Sindh are confined to the preparation of coarse cotton cloths, particularly in the Khyrpore territories, and at Roree to the weaving a coarse description of silk fabric, known as "*duryan*," from the raw silk imported from the North-west. In artizans of every description, this country is totally deficient, and even the preparation of leather, for which Lower Sindh is somewhat celebrated, is quite unknown in Upper Sindh.

No. 8.

The Khyrpore possessions in Upper Sindh consist of 14 Talookahs Talookahs and Villages. and 556 Villages, thus:—

<i>No. of Villages.</i>					<i>Names of Talookahs.</i>
137	..	..	..	..	1. Derbela.
43	..	.	..	..	2. Kundearree.
51	..	..	..	..	3. Ghagivree.
31	..	..	..	..	4. Khyrpore.

<i>No. of Villages.</i>					<i>Names of Talookahs.</i>
89	..	..	..	..	5. Height Tuppahs.
15	..	..	..	..	6. Der.
15	..	..	..	..	7. Bhoong Baud.
5	..	.	..	..	8. Subzul.
23	..	..	..	..	9. Boordekur.
15	..	..	..	..	10. Chakmazarchee.
13	..	..	..	..	11. Roopal.
66	..	..	..	..	12. Scattered.
48	..	..	..	..	13. Laddah Gajan.
5	..	..	..	..	14. Shuldadpore.

556 Villages.

The amount of revenue divided between the 16 members of the Khyrpore family is about 20 lacs annually.

The Talookahs and Villages appertaining to the Shikarpoor Pergunnah, from which revenue is derivable by the Ameers of Hyderabad, are as follows:—

<i>No. of Villages.</i>					<i>Names of Talookahs.</i>
5	..	..	..	..	1. Mahal Kahee.
7	..	..	..	.	2. ——— Lukee.
5	..	..	..	..	3. Mobarickpore.
6	..	..	..	..	4. One-third of Roopur.

23 Villages.

The amount of revenue derived from the above is 1,18,500 rupees, divided between Meers Noor Mahomed Khan and Meer Hussen Khan, (the former 75,000 and the latter 43,200.)

Shikarpoor, 1st August, 1840.

Memorandum on the Beloochee and other Tribes of Upper Sindh and Cutchee.

1. Few tracts of country of equal extent present so great a diversity of tribes as that lying between the Indus at Bukkur, and the great Pass of the Bolan, and as the new position which we at present occupy in Affghanistan, has rendered this portion of country an open line

of communication, and consequently brought us in connection with its inhabitants. The following list of the various tribes, with their subdivisions may be considered interesting. A map accompanies this memorandum, which explains the portion of country occupied by each tribe, whether Sindee or Beloochee. In the memorandum, the towns, villages, cultivated or waste lands, &c., are not given, as the subject may form one for a more statistical and detailed report hereafter.

No. 1.

A numerous tribe of cultivating Beloochees, inhabiting the whole of the intervening country between Sukkur and the Khosahs. Sindh canal, towards Shikarpoor, and from thence, to the westward of Rajhan, along the edge of the desert. The Khosahs are not a predatory tribe, but employ themselves generally as cultivators. The portion of their country between Sukkur and Shikarpoor, is rich and productive, owing to its facilities for irrigation. The Khosahs during the Kalarah dynasty, had considerable possessions to the eastward of the river Indus, beyond Khyrpore. This tribe has four sub-divisions,—

1. Kulloomanee, (the chief is of this tribe.)
2. Bukiume.
3. Toneeanee.
4. Sooreeanee, (near Rojahan.)

Tributary to the Khyrpore government, and the chief holds jaggeers under a sort of feudal tenure.

No. 2.

The Juthooee are a small tribe, inhabiting the tract of country immediately to the east of Shikarpore, extending Juthooee Beloochees. to the Indus in that direction, to the confines of Boordekur and the Sindh canal, on the north and south. The Juthooees were predatory, but the Khyrpore government, to whom they are tributary, has considerably restrained them, and they now bear a good character as quiet cultivators. The encroachments which the neighbouring tribe of Beloochees are constantly making on the Juthooee lands, has occasioned a feud between the two tribes, shewing itself in repeated acts of violence, which are stopped by the chiefs,

when they become mutually detrimental, under a compact of peace, for a certain period. The Juthooees have the following subdivisions:—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Brahmanee, | 7. Sungujur, |
| 2. Beijarantee, | 8. Rodranee, |
| 3. Budanee, | 9. Sheran, |
| 4. Shadingur, | 10. Khosan, |
| 5. Jullelee, | 11. Seyed Khananee. |
| 6. Sahawanee, | |

The principal town is Durapur, situated to the east of Shikarpòor about twenty miles. The Juthooee country is necessarily productive, in consequence of its facilities for irrigation.

No. 3.

The Boordies form a numerous and powerful tribe of Beloochees, inhabiting the country to the north-east of Shikarpoor. The bounds of Boordekur extend to the south to the Indus; north to the Soolyman range and the Boogtie country; east to Gooblah, and the Budanee, and Kulkee tribes of Jutt; and to the west to midway between Tull and Meerpore. There are four principal Sirdars, or heads of tribes in Boordekur.

Boordekur is rich and productive, being advantageously situated for irrigation from the river. Jowaree is the principal cultivation, wheat, however, is in some parts plentiful. The Boordies are essentially a predatory tribe; their whole country is tributary to Meer Rustam of Khyrpoor, and pays in kind according to seasons. The Boordies are sub-divided into fourteen tribes, as follows, three of them have again their sub-divisions:—

- | | | | |
|------------------|----|---|----------------|
| 1. Boonglanee, | .. | { | 1. Shuragye. |
| 2. Ghajhantee, | .. | { | 2. Kunderanee. |
| 3. Kuneesanec, | .. | { | 3. Dyreeanee. |
| 4. Nidwanee, | .. | { | 4. Sahulkanee. |
| 5. Bajkanee, | .. | { | 5. Sahutranee. |
| 6. Buhulkanee, | | | |
| 7. Dahanee, | | | |
| 8. Japie, | | | |
| 9. Bukerantee, | | | |
| 10. Chohilantee, | | | |

11. Tighanee,

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|
| | | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Loolwee.} \\ 2. \text{ Arbaee.} \\ 3. \text{ Jageranee.} \end{array} \right.$ |
| 12. Soondranee, .. | | |
| | | |

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|
| | | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Subzye.} \\ 2. \text{ Golao.} \\ 3. \text{ Bungwah.} \end{array} \right.$ |
| 13. Sooranee, | | |
| | | |

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 14. Bujranee, .. | 4. Ruhazye. |
|------------------|-------------|

Principal Town, Trull.

No. 4.

The Jummallees, a poor, and not numerous tribe of Beloochees, cultivate and feed flocks at Rajhan, and other places along the southern edge of the Bunhooree desert; they have also villages in Cutchee.

The Jummallees are robbers; and have been associated with the Jekranees. The tribe is subdivided as follows. Their chief, Lusker Khan, of Rajhan:—

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Rundanee, | 3. Dusktee, |
| 2. Moondranee. | 4. Shirkananee, (the chief is of this tribe.) |

No. 5.

The Khyberries affect to be Sheikhs originally from Affghanistan; their sacred character, however, did not protect them from the lawless Doomkie and Jekranie tribes, who drove them from their lands and villages, on the other side of the desert, and obliged them to seek for refuge at Khanpore, about eight miles westward of Shikarpoor. The Khyberries muster about 800 men, and are a peaceable tribe; they have no subdivisions.

No. 6.

A Beloochee tribe, cultivators and feeders of flocks at Manewtie, and in the direction of Kunda, not numerous or powerful, having been much oppressed by the predatory tribes. The Oomranees have eleven subdivisions.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Tungeeanee, | 7. Pulleeanee, |
| 2. Barrachanee, | 8. Jungheekhanzye, |
| 3. Ghumeeanee, | 9. Sazuzye, |
| 4. Ferozanee, | 10. Rindanee, |
| 5. Belanee, | 11. Muzaranee. |
| 6. Mulghanee, | |

No. 7.

This is a Scindee tribe, scattered over a large tract of country, and occupied entirely as cultivators, and rearers of cattle.

Tribe of Jutts.

Some of the Jutts, the *Beyahs* for instance, are wealthy and powerful as zemindars, but the tribe is for the most part composed of a poor and wandering class, who occupy moveable habitations, and lead an unsettled life, shifting their positions as forage and water may render necessary. The Jutts are peaceable themselves, but exposed to the constant violence of the predatory tribes in Upper Sindh; under a vigorous and protecting Government, they would become useful subjects; at present, immense tracts of country formerly cultivated by them, are lying waste. Subdivisions of the Jutts,—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Beyah, (the most powerful,) | 12. Lodruh, |
| 2. Sudayeh, | 13. Kooharah, |
| 3. Buthoond, | 14. Wuggun, |
| 4. Deyah, | 15. Tihern, |
| 5. Kuhahpootrah, | 16. Gomu. |
| 6. Bookujaut, | 17. Purvur, |
| 7. Surkee, | 18. Sutarh, |
| 8. Durodgurt, | 19. Mehiri, |
| 9. Oomur, | 20. Bungah, (Cutchu,) |
| 10. Joonejhur, | 21. Budanee, |
| 11. Marafanee, | 22. Kalkee. |

There are other subdivisions, but the above are those located in Upper Sindh.

No. 8.

A numerous, and essentially predatory tribe, inhabiting the hills to the northward of the Bershoree desert. Their capital and stronghold is Deerah, sixty miles eastward from Phoolajee. There are fifteen subdivisions of this tribe,

Tribe of Boogtie
Beloochees.

and they are said to muster about 3,000 men, principally foot. The chief, Beburruck; eldest son, Ahmed Khan; second son, Islam Khan.

Subdivisions.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Rarjah, (Chief.) | 9. Notanee Ferozanee, |
| 2. Kulpur, | 10. Notanee Durruk, |
| 3. Mussoorie, | 11. Soondeeanee, |
| 4. Noakanee, | 12. Rumazye, |
| 5. Moondranee, | 13. Soorkurree, |
| 6. Keyazye, | 14. Phong, |
| 7. Shumbranee, | 15. Chundrazye. |
| 8. Seydanee, | |

No. 9.

Though not numerous, the Jekranees were the most active and formidable of the marauding tribes, and were for many years the terror of the whole line of country lying between the Indus and the great defile of the Bolan. Their former capital was Chuttur. With the advantage of having an asylum in the Boogtie hills, they shared plunder with that tribe, in consideration of the shelter afforded them. Chiefs, Durya Othun and Turk Allie; all mounted men.

Nine Subdivisions.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Subwanee, (Chief.) | 6. Soolkanee, |
| 2. Majanee, | 7. Moolkanee, |
| 3. Seeapaz, | 8. Kurrookanee, |
| 4. Sooramanee, | 9. Durkanee. |
| 5. Nodkanee, | |

No. 10.

Mustering about as many men as the Jekranees, with whom they were linked as plunderers. The Doomkie chief, Bejai Khan, was the acknowledged leader of both tribes, and had his stronghold at Phoolajee, commanding the great Pass to Deerah and the Boogtie hills; Bejar Khan has one son, Wuzzeer Khan.

Thirteen Subdivisions.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Meerozye, (Chief.) | 8. Kurkkorie, |
| 2. Muhamedanee, | 9. Talanee, |
| 3. Brahimanee, | 10. Loondh, |
| 4. Baghdar, | 11. Seenghanee, |
| 5. Shubkhar, | 12. Guzyanee, |
| 6. Deenaree, | 13. Wuzeranee. |
| 7. Gongee, | |

No. 11.

This tribe of Beloochees is considered to be the most numerous and powerful of any below the Bolan Pass. They Murree Belooches. inhabit the northern portion of the range of hills bordering Cutchee to the West and North, called after the two tribes, "the Murree and Boogtie hills," though a spur of the Sullimani range. The Murrees are essentially predatory and warlike; their depredations extending to Bagh, Gundava, and the whole of Cutchee, with the Bolan Pass, and Hummund and Dajel in the Seikh territories. The Murree chief, Dodah Khan, has his stronghold at Kahan, a respectably sized fort, situated in a well watered plain, of about six miles in its greatest extent, and exceedingly productive; particularly in wheat. Kahan is distant about sixty miles in a North-westerly direction from Phoolajee, passing through defiles, and therefore much exposed to annoyance from an enemy. Kahan is the only fortified place which the Murrees possess in the hills; but there are other strong positions well supplied with forage and water, to which they betake themselves when driven from the fort. The Murree country is well supplied with running streams, and its villages are exceedingly productive. The climate, in consequence of its elevation, is much milder than that of the plains, the thermometer averaging for the month of June 1840, the maximum 97°, and at 8 P. M. 85°;* rain is of frequent occurrence; roads pass through the Murree country to Hummund, Dajel, Rozan, Dera Ghazee Khan, and Mooltan, and are traversed by merchants, bringing goods from thence to Cutchee, Gundava, Bagh, and other places, in that direction, on which black mail was of course levied. The Murrees, like other hill

* At Lehree and Phoolajee in the plains, the thermometer during the same month stood at 120° in a tent.

tribes, though nominally tributary to the Khanate of Kelat, have ever affected independence, and tribute was rarely, if ever, exacted.

The Murrees have subdivisions as follows:—

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Guznanee, (the Chief
is of this sub-division,) | 8. Roonganee, |
| 2. Beejaranee, (Dukel
Khan,) | 9. Soomranee, |
| 3. Lallwanee, (LallKhan,) | 10. Koomgaranee, |
| 4. Seealkosh, | 11. Pommoadee, |
| 5. Bundeeganee, | 12. Soolwanee, |
| 6. Madenee, | 13. Shajoo, |
| 7. Ballaree, | 14. Soheranee, |
| | 15. Sheranee, |
| | 16. Moomdanees. |

The Murrees may amount to between 2 and 3,000 fighting men, of whom 3 or 400 only are mounted; the country they inhabit, being unfavourable to Cavalry.

1. The preceding are the tribes inhabiting the line of country between Sukkur and Lehree in Northern Cutchee, as also the hills to the north and west of the latter.

General Observations.

Beyond Lehree, there are also the following Affghan and Pattan tribes skirting the hills, and in the low country, between Lehree and Dadur: the Khujucks, a large tribe, are at Sibbee, to the westward of the latter place.

1. Shadozye, (Affghans.)
2. Sheeroone. „
3. Buzdar, „
4. Kutrians, (Chief, Meer Hujee.)
5. Dunums, }
6. Loonee. } Pattans.

From Brushoree, northward and westward to the Bolan and Gundava Passes, are the tribes of *Rinds*, *Abnahs*, and *Mughsus*; only the former of these are Beloochees. The two latter are Jutts. The *Rind* Beloochees claim precedence over all the Beloochee tribes, and are said to have formerly possessed the greater portion of the country on this side of the Brushoree Desert, now subdivided amongst the various tribes enumerated; they are now, however, but few in number, and have their locality at Shorunr near Bagh, under the Chiefs Sirdah Khan, and his son Shah Allie.

2. Of the preceding tribes, the Khosahs, Juthooes, Jumallees, and Boordies, are subjects of the Sindh Government; but the tribes inhabiting the country northward of the Brushoree Desert, were until the late establishment of H. M. Shah Shoojah's authority, tributary to the Khan of Khelat.

The Doomkies and Jekranees, formerly the most lawless and predatory of the tribes inhabiting the plains, are now peaceably settled as cultivators, many of them being enlisted for police duties in Northern Cutchee, whilst the lands which they usurped from the Kyberrie tribe, have been returned to their lawful owners, and others assigned for the subsistence of the two tribes alluded to.

3. The cultivating classes of Beloochees and Sindhees, such as the Khosahs and Jutts, were constantly exposed to harassing forays, and thus the former, finding no security for life or property, left the tracts of country which they formerly cultivated in Northern Cutchee, and confined themselves to this side of the Desert. A better system of things, has, however, induced many of the Khosahs to return to Lehree, and the neighbourhood of Shapore.

4. The Beloochees, as seen in Upper Sindh and Northern Cutchee, are a large muscular race, particularly the hill tribes of Murrees and Boogties. Their features are large, and decidedly Jewish, while the custom of allowing the hair to grow to a considerable length, depending over the shoulders and falling wildly on the forehead, (a very uncommon habit among Mohammedans,) imparts to the Beloochee's countenance, a remarkably ferocious expression.

5. The Beloochees, who may be considered as foreigners in Sindh, possess an unwritten dialect peculiar to themselves, apparently mixed up considerably with both Pushtoo and Persian.

6. The character given by the neighbouring people to the Beloochees, is proverbially bad,* and there is every reason to believe it to be not unmerited. The predatory habits of the Beloochee, seem not to have been forced upon him by circumstances of necessity,

* The term Beloochee, or as it is spelt in the language of the country *Baloche*, is thus analyzed:—

B.	<i>bud,</i>	bad,
C.	<i>lube,</i>	covetous, (Sindee.)
W.		wild, unsettled.
Ch.	<i>chor,</i>	a robber.

since the country he inhabits, possesses capabilities of no ordinary kind, but rather from a natural propensity to lawless practices.

The Beloochees are vindictive, treacherous, and cruel. In their feuds, they hold no terms but blood for blood, and while committing their depredations, spare neither age nor sex.

7. As may be expected from a totally ignorant people, uninformed on all but the merely external observances of the Mahomedan religion, the Beloochees are to the highest degree superstitious. The office of a Syud is so much respected by them, that he forms the only security for the faith of tribes towards each other, and is himself the only individual whose life is safe in the hands of a Beloochee.

8. Unrestrained in these countries, as the Beloochee tribes have been, in consequence of the lax nature of the Governments, they are not now disposed to yield willing submission to new systems of controul, calculated to check the long established freedom of their lawless habits, and compel them to the acknowledgement of a regulated authority.

9. The Beloochee tribe of Northern Cutchee, have ever been more dependent upon plunder than cultivation, which seems in accordance with their habits of idleness and dissipation. With the produce of the country at his disposal, it was scarcely probable, that the wild and lawless Beloochee would settle as a quiet agriculturist, consequently the small portion of these tribes who come under the denomination of "cultivating classes," are usually found to be the dependents or slaves* of influential chiefs.

10. In Boordekur, and other portions of the country to the southward of the Burshoree desert, the Beloochees being of a less decidedly predatory class, cultivate more extensively than those above mentioned.

The restraint which good government will impose on these tribes, with the aid of patient encouragement to peaceful occupation, must in time effect a reform in their habits and practices. The general character of the country they inhabit, as one possessing capabilities of great fertility,† is in every way favorable to the object in view,

* Slavery obtains amongst the Belooche tribes, children being bought and sold or exchanged, for goods in kind.

† The effects of the inundations of the Indus extend to the vicinity of Rajhan; all the intermediate country being as capable of fertility as any part of the rest, and

and there can be little doubt eventually, but that these semi-barbarous tribes will afford a proof of the radical change, which a just but energetic system of rule may effect in a country, and the condition of its inhabitants.

SHAWL.

The district of Shawl is situated between $29^{\circ} 50'$, $30^{\circ} 50'$, and $66^{\circ} 4'$, $67^{\circ} 20'$.

This district is bounded on the North by the Tukatoo mountains ; East by those of Zurgoon and Jhurkoo ; West by Chuhul-tun ; South by the Bolan range. The general aspect of this country is hilly, rocky and sterile, particularly the southern aspects ; but where mould exists, which is the case on many of the northern faces, vegetation is luxuriant. Many of the hills are composed of mica and talk ; coal of an inferior description is found in the Bolan Pass.

The soil in the valleys is rich and of a light brown colour, and although water never reaches many of them, save that which falls from the heavens, the southernwood and many other sweet-smelling herbs grow luxuriantly, and in spring flowers of various descriptions carpet the vallies. The soil generally is well adapted to all descriptions of horticulture and agriculture, particularly all kinds of English vegetables. The greater portion of the valleys lay waste in consequence of no water being procurable for irrigation, but here and there small patches are to be seen, which entirely depend on rain for coming to maturity. In these valleys, the artesian wells might

when cultivated, wonderfully productive. To the north of the Burshoree desert, the river *Narie* to the west, and abundance of water found at a short distance from the surface in the Eastern part of Cutchee, offer every facility for irrigation and cultivation. The jawarree is principally cultivated in the plains, and wheat on the hilly country, the crops are unusually rich.

Note.—One tribe has been omitted in the foregoing paper ; viz. that of Mugherie, having their locality to the South of Wagh, at Jullah Khan ; Chief, Ghullam Nubbee.

Sub-divisions.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Hajeizye. | } Beloches. |
| 2. Bumbeeranee. | |
| 3 Bhund. | |
| 4. Arbanee. | |

be adopted with success. That which is termed the valley of Shawl, is at an elevation of about 5,500 feet above the level of the sea, and has advantages over most of the surrounding country, being in most parts abundantly supplied with water from small mountain streams; and that part which is under cultivation, produces very rich and beautiful crops.

There are no large rivers, but one or two considerable streams,
 Rivers. the chief of which is the Sosa, into which most of the inferior streams empty themselves.

The year may be considered to be divided into four seasons: spring,
 Climate. which commences in March and lasts till May, during which time the thermometer ranges 70°, lowest 50°; summer, from June to August, range of thermometer, highest 80°, lowest 76°; autumn from September to November, range of thermometer, highest 60°, lowest 40°; winter, from December to February, range of thermometer, highest 50°, lowest 30°. The prevailing winds are westerly and southerly, and always cool; a good deal of snow falls in the valley in January and February.

The population of Shawl may be estimated at about 4,000 men, a
 Population. third of whom are Kasees, (or cultivators of the soil,) 2,000 may be reckoned as Afghan Kakurs, and the remainder as mixed tribes, including the Hindoos of the town of Quetta.

Wild Animals. The hills of this district abound with wild sheep, goats, and hogs.

A great variety of English plants are found, and a variety of
 Plants. English trees, shrubs, and herbs are to be found, such as cherry, almond, hawthorn, barberry, &c. &c. Also the juniper, which grows to the height of from eighteen to thirty feet. Within eight miles of Quetta, there is a forest of this description on a piece of table land, affording an inexhaustible source of fire wood, as also rafters for building. The wood of this tree is exactly similar to that used in cedar pencils, and the scent equally aromatic. The assafœtida grows in abundance in these hills. The orchards in the vicinity of the town and villages are very beautiful, composed of apricots, mulberry, greengages, plum, pear, apple, pomegranate, &c. interspersed with a variety of other trees, such as the

poplar, willow, may, &c. The fruits though good, are not equal to those of Candahar and Cabool.

Minerals. Iron is found in some parts of the district.

The chief agricultural produce is wheat, barley, mukah, (or Agriculture. Indian corn,) rice, peas, lucerne, mujeed, (or madder,) carrots, baugluns, spinnage, cucumbers, pumpkins and melons.

Implements of Agriculture. Common small Indian plough, spade, and hoe.

No wheeled carriages.

Manure. Dung of cattle, burnt stubble, and black earth from the town.

Good sized bullocks for carriage and draught, camels, and sheep in

Domestic Animals. abundance.

It produces madder, wool, carpets, blankets, and numdars or felts;

Commerce and Manufactures. madder and wool are the only two articles exported, and those inconsiderable, in consequence of the

great consumption in the country, their habitations being chiefly also of blanket; thin grain-bags and tapes are made from the wool, the staple of which is eight inches, but coarse. The whole of the inhabitants are clothed in numdah cloaks, &c. The revenue of Shawl at present, does not exceed 24,000 Rupees per annum.

Various Routes in Scinde from official documents from Bombay, of March 1840, communicated by the Government of India.

Route from Sehwan to Kurrachee direct, Quarter Master General's Office, Camp Kurrachee, 12th February, 1840.

Sehwan to Roree, eleven miles and half a furlong. From the gardens

Tarrae a middling village, is passed at four and a quarter miles, and Cuchee, Bajar, and Jangur, three large villages, from two to three miles distant, on the right bank, about nine miles from Sehwan. Forage was got by the grass-cutters, above Aree Peer, also kurby to purchase. south of the town, near the river, two small choppered villages, with some cultivation and three wells; a nullah was found with a good supply of water, about one mile on the S. W. of the village. A small stream runs through Aree Peer, about a mile and a quarter to the westward, and a good supply of water always to be found one mile further, in the same direction, in the bed of the river; the road is very good over a level plain.





Warkee river, near its junction with Chorla river.—The Warkee river is small, and joins the Chorla river about half mile on the right, near which there is a pool of water, at the foot of a rock, which terminates Loond hill, and which lasts all the year. Warkee

camp appears to be the usual halting place, and had more grass about it than where the dragoons encamped; there are two roads which separate at the place where the Dheeng river is crossed about four miles from Roree, one running on each side of Loond hill and meeting again one mile in front of Warkee; the road running to the right of Loond hill, along the Chorla river, is longer, but reported better. The halting place by it is called Chorla Mukam, near some ancient tombs, where there were also fine pools of water in the river. The other road is more stony, as it crosses the Dheeng river two or three times. Camp at the Mulleeree river, ten miles. Some good pools of water stated to last all the year. Forage scarce, but procurable by grasscutters about the river and on the hills on the right; the ranges of hills on each side approach much closer, and at four miles the road enters the defile of the Joorung river, and continues along its bed and banks for about three miles very rough and heavy, and some rocky nullahs afterwards are crossed before reaching the camp, on Pokrun river, twelve miles and three and a half furlongs. Extensive pieces of deep water, and a small stream running. There is no village seen since leaving Roree, though some of the shepherds of the country brought in some goats here; there is a good deal of thinly scattered jungle amongst which the shepherds' huts are located. The road continues to ascend slightly until the fifth mile, crossing four or five rocky nullahs running into Mulleeree river; it is then better with a slight descent, and crosses some nullahs running southward into the Pokrun river. Forage more plentiful, but procured in the same manner by the grass-cutters, about the river banks.

Kajoor camp on the Kajoor river, nine miles and four and a half furlongs.—Good pools of water. This is the same river with the Pokrun, but the forage not so plentiful; the road is pretty good in general, crossing the river at the sixth mile; at the eighth mile it is confined between the hills and the river for a short distance, where it is rocky, and crosses the river again, to camp; roads run off here, and about

midway to Moohun Kote, a fort of the Ameers, beyond the hills on the left.

Doobah camp on the Doobah river, eight miles and two furlongs.—Good pools of water on the same river, here called the Doobah. Forage as above. The road is pretty good all the way, through thin jungle, crossing ten or eleven nullahs, some of which are considerable.

Murraie Mukam on the Murraie river, nine miles and three and a half furlongs.—Water in the sandy bed of a broad river. Ahmed Khan's Tana, a large village with good supply, is about two miles S. W. further up the river; it is the residence of the soobadar of the district; two other small villages lie between it and the road called Mahomed Khan and Jansir, but neither have any supplies. There are two roads here, one running on each side of a low range of hills; that to the left is the usual route, and the halting place at Meer Khan Tanna, a village with two or three shops, and is also on the bank of the Murraie river with water from pits in its sandy bed. The guides brought the detachment by the other road, as having more water; and on account of its being nearer the large village of Ahmed Khan, the road pretty good.

Dumajee, nine miles and six and a half furlongs.—A small village of about twenty choppered huts, and a few Banian supplies; water from two wells, and a pool of rain water in the bed of the river, all of which were exhausted and found insufficient for the detachment, and part of the camels were not watered. Forage more plentiful, but some distance on the plain to the front and rear of the stage by the road; the road pretty good.

Trak Mukam at Trak river, nine miles and three and a half furlongs.—The Trak river is crossed at nine and a quarter miles, and water is found in its bed at all seasons, about two miles on the left at the base of the hills, through which it passes to the Southward. The distance is not increased by going to this point, though so far off the beaten camel road, and paths go direct to, and from it, before reaching the river. Forage abundant, and the road good through jungle, and some cultivation at the fourth mile.

Bhoot Camp, two miles and seven and a half furlongs.—A place at the Huttul-ke-Bhool hills, where a nullah contains a good supply of water from the late rains, with plenty of forage; country covered with thin

The roads to Je-rakh and Hyderabad cross here.

jungle and grass, but Trak should be the halting place, making Kuttajee the next stage.

Kuttajee Mukam at Kuttajee river, twelve miles and three furlongs.—The river about six furlongs on right, has good pools of water, which never fail, especially at the base of the hills here, where it passes through the range to the S. W. Forage as above; the road is in general good, excepting where it crosses some nullahs, and is a little confined between the river and some low hills on left at the eighth and ninth miles, where it is stony, then good, through jungle bushes to Kuttajee.

Goorban Camp at Goorban River, six miles and four furlongs.

This long march was made from an expectation that from not having gone off the road to Trak, a distance of from three to four miles had been saved, which was not the case as it proved.

The confluence of the Gorban and Kuttajee rivers, both having small running streams and large pieces of standing water; forage not so plentiful, the road at two miles from Kuttajee has a slight but stony ascent, at the top of which the Gohar tullao occurs, at present filled with rain water. At three and a half miles, a rocky ghaut or defile commences, and continues an easy descent passable for guns; but, being most of it bare rock, is rough; it crosses two stony nullahs, at the bottom; at four miles some more rising ground is passed from the nullah, when the road is good again along the Kuttajee river to camp, crossing the river at the junction.

Dumba Camp, ten miles and two furlongs,—is on the Dumba river, which had good pools and a small stream of water running. Forage is procurable by the grass-cutters in considerable quantities about Dumba, but more plentifully a few miles before reaching it; the road is in general good, and passes Peepulwaree river and Mukam at six and a quarter miles, which has water in some small wells at present dug in its bed, and a good deal of short grass and thin jungle.

Camp Kurrachee to the lines of the Grenadier Regiment by the high road, seventeen miles and one and a half furlong.—This road is that generally travelled, and is longer than that by Dozan about one mile, but stated to be much better; the first thirteen miles being over an extensive level plain, in most parts thin jungle, but, a good well beaten track; at nine and a half miles Reekee Koree and two huts are passed,

on the left, but the well is small. Amree nullah, at present containing pools of water from the late rain, is passed at ten miles; at thirteen miles the road runs through some rocky ridges and uneven hard ground, passing a pool of salt water at thirteen and a half miles on the left, and is then good to camp. Kurrachee town two miles. Total 146 miles and one furlong.

(Signed) N. CAMPBELL, Major,
Acting Quarter Master General of the Army.

Reconnaissance of the Route from Tatta to Kurrachee, January, 1839.

The distances stated were those given by the perambulator. The sketches as far as Gorah were taken in the direction of that place, laid down in the protracted route of Lieut. Maxfield, but were afterwards filled in from the distances by perambulator, and by a few bearings taken in the general directions, and to remarkable objects on the right or left of the road. No detailed survey was attempted, and these are merely intended to give an idea of the character and direction of each day's march.

From the Hill above the Camp to Googah.

One mile.—A dry nulla with deep sides, which would require to be cut down. The road to this descends the hill by a very easy slope covered with milk bush. The road is stony, and winds a good deal among the bushes. Several baubul trees grow about the nulla or canal, and it is bordered by a few bushes. The country, after crossing the canal, opens out into a plain, over which the road is very good.

Two miles and two furlongs.—Enter a tamarisk jungle; a very indifferent field of wheat on the right; a flock of sheep seen grazing.

Two miles and six furlongs.—Cross a dry canal. A well of good water with a wheel worked by bullocks, the water is not very plentiful, but it produces a little cultivation; steps are made to descend into the well, and considerable care appears to have been bestowed upon it. Some bundles of jowaree seen near the road. The country with low jungle, but presenting no obstructions.

Four miles and two furlongs.—Bed of a river, or canal, covered with coarse grass.

Five miles and six furlongs.—Road up to this over an open plain, but now passes for a short distance through a low jungle, but not thick ; low rocky hills immediately on the left.

Six miles and six furlongs.—Enter a low jungle, the road a little cut up, a village about one and a half mile to the right. Country, a plain covered with low jungle.

Seven miles and four furlongs.—Road a good deal cut up here, and through a low tamarisk jungle ; soil sandy, but generally hard.

Seven miles and seven furlongs.—Pass a small canal, about four feet deep, and the road then runs along a kind of bund. The country is covered on both sides to a considerable distance with coarse grass. Herds of cattle and several tattoos seen grazing.

Eight miles and one furlong.—Leave the bund and cross a small canal. The road along the bund is by no means good. Country here has the appearance of having been divided into fields, and also of being marshy in wet weather.

Eight miles and two furlongs.—Pass the bed of a river, the banks to the right very steep, bed hard at present ; pools of water.

Eight miles and four furlongs.—Village of Googah.

Eight miles and seven furlongs.—A bund across the river.

The village of Googah is of rather respectable appearance, and may contain about 200 houses. The water is obtained from pools in the bed of the river, which are at present about two and a half feet deep. The river at the bund is forty paces wide. Above the bund, there is also a pool, and wells have been dug, but the supply by this means appears by no means plentiful. The water is drawn in several places by wheels, from wells communicating with the river. A field of sugar cane was observed on the banks of the river, and there are some clumps of fine baubul trees. The ground about the village is covered in most places with a low jungle, especially between it and the river. The site of the village is very slightly raised. An oil-mill was seen at work, and between twenty and thirty camels counted in the vicinity. No supplies of grain were procurable, and the coarse grass is the only forage.

From Googah to Garah, commencing at the Bund.

One furlong.—Cross the bed of a canal, about fifteen paces wide, with very steep banks, and the earth heaped up on the sides, making it from ten to fifteen feet deep. There is also a small ditch, and the whole would require a good deal of work to render the road passable for guns.

Five furlongs.—Road good over a level country, partially covered with grass and jungle, low hills about a mile to the left.

Seven furlongs.—A small canal, country to the right covered with coarse grass, upon which herds of cattle were grazing. On the left, a tamarisk jungle, but by no means thick.

One mile and one furlong.—Jungle for a short distance, and road somewhat cut up, but soon becomes hard and good over a level plain, on which low bushes are scattered. Herds of camels, principally females, with young ones, seen grazing.

Three miles.—A canal dry, with a little grass on its banks.

Five miles.—A dry ditch. Road continues hard and good.

Five miles and one furlong.—A dry ditch, road enters a jungle, which requires clearing.

Five miles and four furlongs.—Descend into the dry sandy bed of a river, along which the road runs for about two and half furlongs. A branch joins from the left, in which there is a pool of bad water. The bed of the river is about twenty paces broad. Banks not very steep, but a good deal broken and covered with jungle. On leaving the bed of the river, the road runs for a mile over wreaths of fine loose sand, into which horses sink very much, and which would be almost, not quite, impassable for guns. A few bushes are scattered upon the surface.

Seven miles and seven furlongs.—Road enters a jungle, and is pretty good.

Eight miles.—A small dry canal, road hard and good. Country continues a plain, covered with low jungles.

Eight miles and one furlong.—Descend into the bed of a river, the banks are covered with jungle, which does not however extend far.

Eight miles and five furlongs.—A dry canal, road a little broken, but in general hard and good.

Ten miles and five furlongs.—Dry rocky bed of a torrent flowing from some low hills, on the right. The Garrah creek close on the left, water salt.

Eleven miles and three furlongs.—Road descends into the bed of the creek, and runs along the edge about three furlongs; it then passes through a rocky opening, and approaches the village of Garrah. The country appears quite a desert, sand hills crowned with low jungle, and no appearance of cultivation. During the whole march no travellers of any kind were seen, and the guide apparently left the road of the mission, and took a short cut across the country. Two wells mentioned in Captain Maxfield's route were not seen.

Twelve miles and eleven furlongs.—Garrah contains about 300 houses and fifteen or twenty banyan's shops; gram, bajeree and wheat are procurable, and also forage brought from Mulleer. The water is supplied from wells within some enclosures, about three furlongs to the right of the village, but is by no means good, five were counted. They are about six feet deep, from two to five feet in diameter, and have about one and a quarter feet of water, consequently could only be sufficient for a very small body of men; no other water could be found in the vicinity. The creek is navigated by small boats; it is nearly dry at low water, but it is said to be ten or fifteen feet deep at high water spring tides. Large boats are now prohibited sailing from Garrah. Kurrachee may be reached by water in two days. The gram and wheat sold in Garrah is said to be brought from Sehwan, it is in itself utterly destitute of all supplies, being situated in a desert.

From Garrah to Peepree River.

One mile.—Dry bed of a river, road hard and good, but winding among hillocks of sand covered with low bushes, some low hills on the right near the road.

Two miles and four furlongs.—Road up to this very good, but is here a little broken; country, sand hills covered with low bushes.

Two miles and seven furlongs.—A slight rise in the country, which is covered with milk bushes, road good.

Three miles and four furlongs.—Bumbhora on the left, about quarter of a mile distant. Bumbhora is a low hill covered with milk bushes, and can hardly be distinguished in coming from Garrah, from the ground

on that side being itself a little raised above the plain. Its appearance is somewhat of this description ; road good, but a little stony ; water is said to be procurable at Bumbhora.

Three miles, and five furlongs.—Milk bush ends here.

Four miles and one furlong.—Pass some low hills and a little tamerisk jungle, open sandy plain on the left, road excellent ; two ruins on the plain to the left.

Five miles and four furlongs.—Road over a firm sandy desert, jungle on the right, dry bed of a river in which water is said to be procurable by digging.

Five miles and five furlongs.—Pools of salt water on the right, road along the edge of undulating ground covered with milk bush.

Six miles.—Road passes over some undulating ground scattered with milk bush and tamarisk, but is hard and good ; saltwater pools to the right.

Six miles and four furlongs.—Low undulating hills upon right of road, and a long narrow patch of swampy looking ground on the left covered with long grass ; road good, low jungle on the left.

Nine miles and four furlongs.—Wattanjee Landhee.—The road up to this runs along what has the appearance of having been a sea beach ; the country to the left being an open plain as far as the eye can reach, covered in some places by low jungle, and on the right, low hills which sink down abruptly to the plain ; the road is in general excellent, except where it is sandy and heavy, across what resembles the mouths of rivers ; of these there are four or five, from 100 to 250 yards across. Wattanjee Landhee is situated in an opening of this kind. The caravanserai is in good repair, and there is a well of good water, ten feet deep and nine in diameter, with two feet of water. It is drawn by a wheel, and there is a small garden. On leaving Landhee, the road crosses some heavy sandy ground, but is afterwards very good.

Twelve miles and one furlong.—Garrah creek on left of the road about eighty yards across, with apparently deep water, is very winding in its course. The road up to this runs across two bays, the hills receding a little, about a quarter of a mile, in the centre of each, in the last they became regular sand cliffs. The road is excellent in the first, but a little cut up in the second. The low hill, Bhader or Shasher, is on the

left, and composes part of a low range. Road now leaves the low ground, and ascends a gentle slope, but is hard and good.

Twelve miles and three furlongs.—Cross a dry nulla, road sandy but good, over an undulating country covered with milk bush, and quite a desert.

Thirteen miles and five furlongs.—Cross a dry nulla with broken banks, country as before.

Fourteen miles and two furlongs.—Sandy bed of a river, ground undulating, road pretty good.

Fourteen miles, and five furlongs.—Peepree river and ruined caravanserai. The river is from thirty to fifty yards wide, banks broken, rocky bed filled with sand, three wells of pretty good water, largest eleven feet deep, four in diameter, with thirteen inches of water. The soil is a stiff sand. The other wells are smaller, one is quite dry; six cattle and four buffaloes seen watering here. Country a complete desert, with scattered milk bushes. No travellers of any kind seen this march, but the road is well defined throughout; a flock of goats seen near Wattangee Landhee.

From Peepree River to Shurabee, a village in the Mulleer district.

Four furlongs.—Road very much cut up; on the right bank of the Peepree river deep and sandy, country desert, and scattered with milk bush.

Seven furlongs.—Small open plain to the right, country to the left undulating, and covered with milk bush, road hard and good.

Two miles and three furlongs.—Sandy bed of a river about fifty yards wide, left bank much broken by ravines and precipitous, descent very bad, ascent on right bank easy: road up to this good, country desert, scattered with milk bush and low thorns.

Three miles.—Sandy bed of a river, about forty yards wide. Banks precipitous, from ten to fifteen feet high, descent on left bank very bad. A ravine runs on the right bank, for about a furlong on the immediate right of the road. Country desert, undulating, scattered with milk bush, road hard and generally good.

Five miles and seven furlongs.—Sandy bed of a river about thirty yards wide, banks precipitous and broken; road good and hard.

Six miles and two furlongs.—Dry sandy nulla, four yards wide, banks perpendicular, about four feet high.

Six miles and seven furlongs.—Tombs of the Jams on the right, about two miles distant.

Seven miles and one furlong.—Road diverges to the right from that to Hadjee Oomer-ka-Landee, and lose sight of the long extent of flat country, which is seen on the left over the undulating ground bounding the horizon since leaving the Peepree river. Country desert, undulating, and scattered with milk bush.

Seven miles and seven furlongs.—Descend into a vast plain, bounded by lofty mountains in the distance. Country open near, but a good deal of jungle in the distance.

Eight miles.—Hadjee Oomur-ka-Landhee about a mile to the left.

Eight miles and four furlongs.—A small red tomb to the right.

Eight miles and seven furlongs.—Country a good deal broken, but road hard ; milk bush scattered about the Mulleer river. About 150 yards to the right, abundance of good water in pools, bed in other places covered with grass, banks sloping, covered generally with high and thick tamarisk jungle.

Nine miles and four furlongs.—River turns to the right, road pretty good, but in places sandy, and cut up. Country an undulating sandy plain, with low bushes scattered about upon it.

Ten miles and one furlong.—Well of good water on the right, about eight feet deep, and supply pretty good ; some little cultivation, open plain to right with jungle in the distance. Country broken, undulating, and covered with milk bush to the left.

Twelve miles and four furlongs.—A small village, with an indifferent well on the right. A little grain procurable, but no forage.

Thirteen miles and seven furlongs.—Village of Shurabee about half a mile to the right of the road, with a small well. Country level, covered with low bushes and some baubul trees, a scanty herbage of coarse grass, affording pasturage for flocks of pretty good sheep. Camels also seen grazing in the vicinity. The village itself is merely a few miserable huts, but there are some attempts at enclosures about it. Grain is procurable in small quantities, and also a little forage. A few travellers were met during this day's march.

From Shurabee to Kurrachee.

One mile and one furlong.—Jungle pretty thick, road sandy, and cut up into deep ruts; coarse grass among the jungle.

Two miles and four furlongs.—Bed of Mulleer river, water procurable by digging to the depth of a few feet, bed 250 yards wide, deep and sandy, banks sloping, descent on left bank very deep, and heavy. Road runs through a thick belt of jungle on the right bank.

Three miles and four furlongs.—Bed of a river, hard and sandy, banks sloping covered with jungle, and a good deal cut up.

Four miles.—Bed of a river with low banks, jungle opens

Four miles and five furlongs.—Bed of a river about 300 yards wide, of deep sand, banks easy, and sloping. Country becomes more open and undulating; road hard and good.

Five miles and five furlongs.—A precipitous bank on the immediate right of the road, for about a mile; road hard and good.

Seven miles and one furlong.—Road enters upon Kurrachee plain, after passing over a range of rising ground, with steep hills; but of no very great elevation. Road hard and good; some tombs upon the left. Kurrachee, Mumora fort, and the rocky islands at the mouth of the harbour come into sight at this point.

Nine miles and one furlong.—Fuqueer's tank near the town of Kurrachee, road over a level plain, hard and good. No cultivation seen during this march, and no travellers. Kurrachee is a large town, stated to contain about 14,000 inhabitants, (Lieut. Carless' report,) and is surrounded by a mud wall, with towers, which is, however, now in ruins. A few old guns are still visible. The suburbs are extensive, water by no means very abundant. The Fuqueer's tank is nearly dry, and the water used by the inhabitants is procured from wells dug in the bed of the Lyaree river. These are in general about four or five feet deep, and appear to be temporary, but one was observed built up in the middle of the river, and there are others near the banks, for the use of the gardens, which appear to be pretty well kept up; no cattle were seen near the town, and it is said that few or no horses are kept; grain is pretty abundant, brought from Upper Sinde; but at present very dear. Forage is extremely scarce, and dear. The general communication appears to be by camels direct

to Hydrabad. Mumora fort, commanding the mouth of the harbour, is about five miles distant, in a straight line, and a long detour is necessary to reach it by land. The usual garrison of Kurrachee is stated to be from 100 to 200 men. The whole of this part of the country is now suffering from two years' want of rain, which has converted it into little better than a desert. In general, the country about Kurrachee and in the Mulleer district abounds in water and fine grass. Mumora fort is supplied with water from the town.

Kurrachee to Ghor-ka-Landhee.

Two miles and two furlongs.—Begins to ascend a gentle slope to the ridge of elevated ground, tombs on the immediate right.

Two miles and four furlongs.—A steep rocky hill on right.

Two miles and seven furlongs.—A steep rocky hill on left, road pretty good, but stony.

Three miles and three furlongs.—Some deep heavy sand, road then becomes pretty good, country level, scattered with bushes.

Three miles and five furlongs.—Pass what appears to be the bed of a river, banks very low.

Four miles and one furlong.—River about 150 yards wide. Pools of salt water, a foot deep, banks easy and sloping, bed hard, road before laid among low hillocks.

Four miles and three furlongs.—Road still bad, among low hillocks, bed of a river about 150 yards wide.

Four miles and five furlongs.—Bed of a river about 120 yards broad, of deep heavy sand, left bank broken, and precipitous, road still bad.

Five miles and one furlong.—Mulleer river two furlongs broad, bed deep and sandy, banks easy, scattered with jungle.

Six miles and four furlongs.—Pass through some jungle, road heavy and bad, among small hillocks.

Eight miles.—Road becomes good.

Nine miles and four furlongs.—Ghor-ka-Landhee, country during this march a plain, after leaving the ridge of elevated ground quite barren, and scattered with a little jungle. There is a small well of very indifferent water near the Landhee. The country here is covered with low bushes, and a little coarse grass is seen, but no appearance of cultivation.

Ghor-ka-Landhee to the Peepree River.

Two miles and six furlongs.—Open plain on both sides, of considerable extent.

Five miles, and four furlongs.—Hadjee Oomur-ka-Landhee. A well about sixty feet deep, cut through sandstone, with a sloping descent, and steps into it, eight feet in diameter, and one foot and a half of green looking water.

Seven miles.—Enter the other road. The road is in general good, but in some few places, sandy and heavy. The country is level, scattered with milk bush, quite desert, and no appearance of cultivation.

Thirteen miles and five furlongs.—Peepree river, and ruins of Landhee.

General Report.

The general direction of Kurrachee from Tatta, is about W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., and the distance fifty-eight and half miles, nearly, by the perambulator, from the top of the hill above camp to the Fuqueer's tank, at the former place. The road itself presents no obstructions which could not be easily removed, except being in several places deep and heavy from sand.

The country, with the exception of that about Googah, and in the vicinity of the Mulleer river, is at present little better than a perfect desert; at these places there is the appearance of a little cultivation.

The scarcity of water is so great at present, that this route is impassable for troops, except in small detachments of from 100 to 200 men. There is a good supply at the Mulleer river, and at Googah, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from each other; but at the Peepree river and Garah, it is both very scarce and bad. Kurrachee itself is by no means particularly well supplied, and additional wells would be required, were any force to be stationed there.

Grain is procurable, but in no great quantity, at Garah, and of course at Kurrachee; but it would be unsafe to depend upon that place, even for any in considerable supply.

Dry forage is procurable in small quantity at Garah and Kurrachee; but not equal to the consumption of even a small body of cavalry; what may be procured from villages near the road is altoget-

ther insignificant. About the Mulleer river and at Googah, a considerable quantity of coarse grass might be procured by grass-cutters.

Fuel appears to be abundant.

Several flocks of sheep and goats were seen near the road; camels are abundant.

To render the route practicable at present, it would be necessary to dig wells at the Peepree river and Garah, and even then it is impossible to say what supply can be procured till the experiment is tried on a pretty extensive scale; water is certainly procurable by digging in the beds of the rivers, but it is necessary to go to the depth of from five to ten feet. The Mulleer river near Kurrachee is the only point where water was seen within two feet of the surface.

Landhee also appears a favourable place for wells, but does not give marches of such convenient length, as the Peepree River and Garah. Should a supply be abundant at these places, the marches would be

	<i>Miles. Furlongs.</i>	
Kurrachee to Mulleer River, . . .	14	1
„ Peepree ditto, . . .	8	7
„ Garah ditto,	14	5
„ Googah ditto, . . .	12	0
„ Camp ditto,	8	7
Total,	58	4

In considering the communication between Tatta and Kurrachee, the Garah creek should certainly not be overlooked, as although very winding, it affords carriage by water to within twenty miles of camp. Boats of from twenty to thirty candies are said to be able to go as far as Garah, and the water at Bumbhora to be sufficiently deep for vessels of much greater burden. At this last place, are the remains of wells filled up, and it is not impossible that it might be found to be an eligible situation for depôts of provisions, &c. should this route become of importance. The investigation of this point, however, can be satisfactorily carried on by means of boats only.

The whole of this part of the country is said to be at present suffering from a want of rain for two years. Without being acquainted with the actual change produced by a favourable season, it is impossible to say exactly, in what degree the communication would be facili-

tated with regard to supplies, or impeded by the rivers, canals, or standing pools; many of the former, from the state of their banks, appear to be, for a longer or shorter period, the channels of rapid torrents; and the country in several places has the appearance of being under water, or very swampy, during some time of the year.

In addition to the unfavourable circumstances with regard to the want of rain under which this route is at present seen, may be added the evident want of exertion on the part of the inhabitants to put the supplies which the country does afford, at the disposal of any part of the British Army.

(Signed) A. C. PEAT, *Captain,*
Bombay Engineers.

Report on the Road from Sindé, from Subzul to Shikarpoor. By
Mr. Nock.

1. Surwae, the last stage in Bhawal Khan's country, is a small village, in which is the tomb of Nawab Moosa Khan, direction N. E. 80°, distance eight miles from Subzul-kote, and the road leads through slight jungle, a nulla about half way with a wooden bridge, and a village, the frontier of Sindé.

2. Subzul-kote is a pretty large place, having a good bazar, and many wells, out of the town, of good water; to the North, is the dund or lake, which is fast drying up; the spot chosen for the encamping place, is among some ground broken by the plough, S. E. of the town, in the neighbourhood of wells, and a small jungle, which can soon be cleared.

3. Oobowrah is about thirteen miles distant from Subzul, due W.; the encamping ground lies N. E. and S. E., the same spot where the Shah encamped on his way to Shikarpoor. There are three good wells about the vicinity, known by a date tree near the lake, and one of them undergoing repairs; on the other side, in a grove of large tamarisk trees, another well, and in a plantation, marked by a few plum trees, (Bcr,) one well independent of the wells in the village, and the nulla

over which the pukka bridge is built, which is going to decay, contains water all the year round, and teems with fish. The road to be traversed is inundated ground when the overflow of the river Indus takes place; at present dry, and considered a good road, with the exception of a slight jungle. Oobowrah, distance from Subzul, is about thirteen miles.

4. From Oobowrah, next stage is Bagoodra. The road on the first onset, is over bogs of mud and water, and over a nulla with a wooden bridge; the jungle runs from here about a mile distant, after which a good road until about half mile near the village of Mammadpoor; before reaching this, you pass a lake and the villages of Rajunpoor and Sooe to the left, distance about three-quarters of a mile from the road, and Tig one mile, also a garden and well. Leaving Mammadpoor you meet the small village of Koraeen and the Muswae drain running on to Meerpoor, and on reaching Bagoodra a nulla is crossed; distance from Oobowrah thirteen miles. The encamping ground is on the South of the village, having the command of five good wells of water: here the Shah once encamped.

5. Surhad is about nine miles distance from Bagoodra, and after leaving a jungle runs for about, then a good space for about one mile until Tutta Malna, after which a slight jungle until reaching the drain, when a pretty thick one commences to near the village. A well and a few habitations of shepherds, with the village of Janpoor, is seen to the right. A good encamping ground, with more than nine wells in the neighbourhood. Shah Shooja encamped here.

6. Gotkee from Surhad is about nine miles, a pretty good road almost all the way; about the midway, is a canal thirty feet broad, but no great obstacle, and perfectly dry; there are also two small drains to be passed before reaching Gotkee.

7. From Gotkee to the next stage is Dadoola, distance about thirteen miles, direction S. W. 70° , passing three villages, Bammoowala, Bhisttee and Malloodee; all the way a slight jungle, which can soon be cleared with a little trouble. The encamping ground is on the North side of the village, having the use of three wells on the lands. This part of the country is well peopled, and cultivation is getting on prosperously; passing Bhelar is a drain, which should be avoided. By trending on the East side, the road is much freer from jungle, direction

S. W. 64°; this village is situated on the dund, and deep water, which runs on to Azeezpoor and Hoosein Belee. The encamping ground had better be on the bank of the dund, which is about ten, twelve, and fourteen feet high; the road leads on the bank, and over jungle, and in one place over a cotton field on to Azeezpoor, which is also near the river, but the ferry commonly known by the name of Azeezpoor-ka-Pattan, is at the village of Hoosein Belee. Azeezpoor from Chooga is about four miles distant.

9. The next halting place is Hoosein Belee, at the ferry. After crossing a deserted dund, completely dry at the road, and some small jungle, there are two streams at the present ferry; one, the dund, about 150 feet broad, with two, three and four feet water, the last is an extensive one; two boats ply here, one on each stream, and people land on the Bet, or island, having to go about one and a half mile, when they again embark and land on the other side. The two ferries made here are a matter of choice of the boatmen to save themselves the trouble of plying to a long distance; for there is a good ferry higher up where the army should cross.

10. The Indus on the western bank contains water twelve, sixteen, and eighteen feet, and at the centre stream more than thirty and forty feet deep, with a strong running current. Near the Bet (an island,) ten, twelve and eight feet water, and on the East bank four, six and eight feet water. There are two villages situated on the northern bank of the river, named Syud Amee Mohamed and Phoolooda Ghat, crossing the ferry. The place of encampment pitched on is at the village of Ghat Awril, about a mile from the river, and in a fine plain; the river water is used here, and there is but one small temporary well.

11. From Ghat Awril, taking a direction N. W. 80°, about a mile on the road, is the small village of Mota Mar, and then about half a mile further is a good drain, over which is a temporary bridge, all sheltered; horsemen are obliged to keep to the left, and pass the drain, taking the same direction; and leaving Rubban and Eajmut to the left, the latter a comfortable village, you pass a small jungle on to Koriec, where is the encamping ground of the army on the south of the village; the difficulty here to be experienced is from the well water, which is not good.

12. Leaving Kae, the direction varies to N. W. 60°, distance from Ghat Awril to this place is little more than twelve miles. Shikarpoor is the next stage, before coming to which you pass through a good path, road on both sides free from jungle, and after reaching Lubauna, you pass the Sinde canal. Lubauna is a village under Meer Aly Moorad, and to appearance the inhabitants are in a comfortable way; patches of cultivation mark the road on to Shikarpoor. Distance from Kae nearly twelve miles.

(Signed) J. NOCK.

(True Copy,)

(Signed) ALEX. BURNS,
Envoy to Kelat.

Proceedings of the Asiatic Society.

(Friday Evening, 13th January, 1843.)

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Friday evening the 13th January, the Hon'ble the President in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were proposed as Members of the Society :—

The Rev. CHARLES IRVINE, St. Xavier's College. Proposed by the Hon'ble Sir H. SETON, seconded by H. TORRENS, Esq.

Lieut. BAIRD SMITH, Bengal Engineers. Proposed by H. TORRENS, Esq, seconded by Lieut. A. BROOME, B. A.

Baboo COSSINATH BHOSE. Proposed by Dewan RAM COMUL SEN, seconded by Baboo PROSSONO COMAR TAGORE.

JOSEPH ST. POURCAIN, Esq. Chandernagore. Proposed by Dr. WISE, seconded by the Acting Secretary.

Library.

The following list of Books, presented and purchased, was read :—

Books received for the Library of the Asiatic Society, for the Meeting of the 13th January, 1843.

The Calcutta Literary Gleaner, for January 1843. Vol. I, Nos. 9 and 11, from the Editor.

The Calcutta Christian Observer, for January 1843. New Series, Vol. IV, No. 37, from the Editor.

Oriental Christian Spectator, 2d Series. Bombay, November 1842. Vol. III, No. 11, from the Editor.

Journal des Savants, Juillet 1842. Paris.

Annals and Magazine of Natural History. London, September 1842. No. 62. Purchased.

London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science, 3d Series. Vol. 21, No. 136, August, 1842.

Transactions of the Society of Arts, &c. London, 1841. Vol. LIII, Part 2d.

Proceedings of the Geological Society of London, 1840-41. Vol. III, Part II, Nos. 72 to 76.

Yarrell's History of British Birds. London, 1842, Part 31. Purchased.

Chinese secret Tried Society of the Tien-ti-Hi-uh, by Lieut. Newbold and Major General Wilson. Presented.

Stevenson's Translation of the Sanhita of the Samadeva. London, 1842.

Iben Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary, translated from the Arabic, by Bn. MacGluckin de Slane. Paris, 1842. Vol. I. from the Author.

Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquities. London, 1842. Vol. XXIX. from the Archæological Society.

Meteorological Register kept at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, for the month of November 1842, from Government.

Read the following letters from Government.

No. 1184.

TO H. TORRENS, ESQ.

Secretary to the Asiatic Society.

General Department.

SIR,—In continuation of the previous correspondence respecting the proposed publication of Dr. Cantor's Chusan Report in the Researches of the Asiatic Society, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to transmit to you for the purpose therein mentioned, copy of a further letter from Dr. Cantor, dated the 10th of October last, together with the Manuscript which accompanied it, entitled, "Some account of the Botanical Collections made by Dr. Cantor during his service in China," drawn up by Assistant Surgeon W. Griffith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

H. V. BAYLEY,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, the 14th December, 1842.

TO G. A. BUSHBY, ESQ.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the accompanying Manuscript, entitled, "Some account of the Botanical Collection made by Dr. Cantor, during his service in China," drawn up by Mr. W. Griffith, who on receiving a series of duplicates of the botanical collections formed for Government during my service in China, promised to undertake the task now performed.

2. As the contents of Mr. Griffith's Manuscript are illustrative of the Descriptive Catalogue of Animals, collected at Chusan, which I had the honor to draw up by order of the Right Hon'ble the late Governor General, it would be desirable that both should be published in conjunction.

3. As you have been pleased to present my Manuscript to the Asiatic Society, I have the honor to solicit that you will favor me by presenting Mr. Griffith's Manuscript to the Asiatic Society, with a view, that it may appear in the same volume of the Society's *Résearches*, in which my Manuscript is to be printed.

4. Mr. Griffith has offered to correct the press when he shall have arrived in Calcutta.

5. Finally, I beg to apologize for the unavoidable delay which has taken place in the transmission of the accompanying Manuscript.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) T. CANTOR,

P. W. Island, the 10th October, 1842. Assistant Presy. Surgeon.

(True Copy.) H. V. BAYLEY,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Ordered—That the thanks of the Society be returned to Government, and that the MSS. be published in the Transactions.

No. 317 of 1842.

From G. A. BUSHBY, Esq. Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to H. TORRENS, Esq, Secretary to the Asiatic Society. Fort William, the 7th December, 1842.

Political Department.

SIR,—I am directed by His Honor the President in Council to forward to you for submission to the Asiatic Society, the accompanying Fac Simile of an Ancient Inscription recently discovered in Aden, by work people employed in excavating a new road, together with transcript of a letter from the Political Agent at Aden to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, forwarding the same, with his observations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Fort William, the 7th December, 1842.

G. A. BUSHBY,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Ordered—That the letters be duly acknowledged, and that Captain HAYNES' letter with a lithograph of the Inscription he referred to the Secretary for early publication in the Journal.

Read extracts from private letters of Major TROYER to Mr. TORRENS and to Bahoo RAM COMUL SEN, enquiring as to the transcription of the Vedas for the French Government. The Hon'ble the President stated that this had been a private account between the late Mr. JAS. PRINSEP and the French Government, and that on the retirement of M. GUIZOT from office, the allowance of 1500 francs annually had been stopped; that the accounts had been duly rendered; and that there was even a small balance due. Upon enquiry of KAMALAKANTA PUNDIT, who had conducted the Benares correspondence, he stated, that about "seven anas" 7-16ths were copied and sent, and that the remainder 9-16ths could be obtained whenever cash

arrangements were duly made.* The Acting Secretary was requested to communicate officially with Major TROYER, on the subject of his letter, after making due enquiries.

Read the following letter from T. S. STOPFORD, Esq. accompanying the handsome Donation to which it refers, and for which the best thanks of the Society were voted, for his polite attention in supplying this blank in the Museum.

Chandpore, Diamond Harbour Road, 2nd January, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,—Mr. Higginson tells me, that the Asiatic Society is in want of a good specimen of a *Wild Boar*.

By the bearers I send one I killed yesterday, than which I have seldom seen a finer. He was a famous one too, having been hunted last year several times by the "Tent Club," without success, and became the terror of the villages about this place.

If it could be stuffed, it would be better than a *skeleton*, and ticket it, "Presented to the Asiatic Society's Museum in behalf of the "Tent Club," and killed by J. S. Stopford, 2nd January, 1843."

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

J. S. STOPFORD.

The following list of articles presented to the Society by Licut. W. S. SHERWILL, 66th Regt. N. I. Revenue Survey, Gya, was read. They will be found referred to more particularly in the Zoological Curator's report.

List of Specimens presented to the Asiatic Society's Museum. By LIEUTENANT
WALTER S. SHERWILL.

One Horn of South African black Rhinoceros. *R. Africanus*.

One ditto, polished.

One pair of Horns of Male Hartebeest. *Damalis Canna*.

One pair of Horns of Male Bontibok. *Gazella Pygarga*.

One Skull of Ethiopian Hog, *Sus Larvatus*, from Port Natal, South Africa.

One lower Jaw of Hippopotamus.

One pair of Horns of Roe Rhiebok, *Redunca Villosa*.

Two Tusks from lower Jaw of Hippopotamus, (*S. Africanus*.)

One strip of Hide from Hippopotamus, of which are manufactured the Cape "Sam-boks," or Whips.

Two Tusks of Hippopotamus, (lower jaw.)

Two lower projecting circular Tusks or Rooters of the same animal and individual; killed at Port Natal.

One Skull of Hyrax, or Rock Rabbit, from the summit of the Spitzkopf Mountain, the highest peak in S. Africa, height 10,250 feet above the sea, which is seen to the south at the distance of 126 miles.

Two Wooden Spoons of Hoolu manufactory. Tribe of King Moselekatse.

One Horn of Springbok, *Gazella Euchore*.

* Major Troyer's letters also stated, that the Société Asiatique had not yet received the 4th Vol. of the Mahabarata though dispatched long ago.

Two odd Horns of Blesbok, *Damalis Canna*.

One single Horn of a Cow Eland or Impoofoo, *Damalis Oreas*. Bull stands six feet six inches high at the shoulder.

Six Poisoned Arrows of Bushman manufacture, made of reeds, tipped with bone from the Ostrich thigh bone, inserted in a piece of strong wood, and bound with the dorsal sinew of the Springbok Antelope. The poison is composed of a species of red slime or moss, called by the Dutch "klip gift," or "rock poison." It is common to all waterfalls and damp spots in the snowy mountains in South Africa; this ingredient mixed with the poison from the poison-fangs of the Cobra-de-Capello and the inspissated juice of a bulb named by the Dutch "telp," resembling a crocus with a blue flower, forms a mass which is smeared on the shaft and bound with sinew. The effects of this poison are sudden, and very fatal.

Three Tails of Cameleopards, *C. Australis*.

6th November, 1842.

The grateful thanks of the Society were ordered for this handsome Donation, of which many of the objects excited great admiration, and are most valuable additions to the Museum.

Read the following extract of a letter from Lieut. BAIRD SMITH, referring to his former enquiry as noticed in the Proceedings of (See November or December Proceedings.)

Camp Delhi, 11th December, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR,—Accept my best thanks for the trouble you have taken in forwarding to me the extract from the Papers, relative to the Earthquake of the 11th ultimo, and those in Persian &c. relative to Earthquakes in general. Both are most acceptable, and you will oblige me by thanking Mr. Torrens in my name for the latter.

There is no doubt whatever as to the existence of the Zill Zillee Namah, and that portion of the Calcutta native *savans* who doubt of this, because not themselves aware of it, have fallen into the not unusual error of reducing the information of others to the standard of their own ignorance. Dr. Falconer has repeatedly seen and examined it during his travels in Cashmeer, and by a note just received I learn, that although a copy of it cannot be procured in Delhi, many of the learned natives there are acquainted with the work. I fear, however, that it is from Cashmeer only that it is to be procured, and I have sought the aid of Mr. George Clerk in procuring it thence.

Very sincerely yours,

R. BAIRD SMITH.

Read the following letter from the Curator in the Zoological Department:—

Asiatic Society's Museum, 13th December, 1842.

SIR,—I beg to represent to you the urgent necessity that exists for not longer delaying to supply cases for our rapidly increasing collection of stuffed Mammalia.

Of the many specimens that are now risking the consequences of exposure, I find that two have already suffered from insect ravages. Fortunately, these chance not to be of value (further than as regards the time expended on the preparation of them), being merely a Jackal and a common Fox; but the same injury might have happened to species which are not so easily replaced, and which are still liable to be thus attacked and ruined.

It is moreover injurious to such of our specimens as are under cover, to crowd them one upon another, as I have hitherto been obliged to do, to bring as many of them as possible within the protection of the two small glazed cases which alone can now be allotted to them; and the proper display of our collection of Mammalia to visitors is altogether impracticable under existing circumstances.

I may also be permitted to add, that it is evidently felt as discouraging by our taxidermists, that the specimens upon which they have bestowed so much pains in getting up, should be suffered to receive injury for want of the needful protection of glazed cases.

It is now some months since the admeasurements were taken for two large cases, such as would amply supply our present wants, to be placed outside the Society's meeting-room, and opposite each branch of the staircase; but I have understood that the order for these has been, for the present, countermanded; and in the mean while it devolves on me to remind you that the perishable specimens intended to fill them are in constant jeopardy, certain of them having already suffered injury as hereinbefore mentioned.

Yours obediently,

ED. BLYTH.

Ordered—That the estimate be prepared, and referred to the Committee of Papers for approval.

Read note from R. C. GATFIELD, Esq. presenting Bows and Arrows used by the Hill people about Rajmahl, for which the thanks of the Society were ordered.

Read letter from Mr. JAS. DEARDEN, Serampore, for whose curious Donation the thanks of the Society were voted.

To the Secretary of the Asiatic Society.

SIR,—If the enclosed Nest or Bag, * which I found on a tree in the Garden of the late Dr. Carey, at Serampore, be deemed by you worthy of preservation, I beg your acceptance of it for deposition among the Society's collection of curiosities. It contained at the time of finding, two or three solitary, common red Ants, (these I imagine, were not the framers) and was disposed between two unfaded leaves which were firmly united round the edges by some adhesive matter, and so compressed, that they expanded at the centre, taking the form of a mango fruit stone. The opening was at the tips of the leaves. During the last six years, I have never observed any change in it.

I remain, Sir,

Serampore, 28th December, 1842.

Yours obediently,

JAS. DEARDEN.

Read the following letter from Major BOILEAU, of the Magnetic Observatory, Simla:—

Simla, 8th December, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of sending, through my brother, two more Sets of Tables, one a transformation of Mr. Oltmann's Barometrical Tables, which will be very useful, in enabling the labourers in this department of Physics to reduce all these

NOTE.—This Nest was probably the production of a silk weaving spider, but nothing farther could be ascertained.—ED.

observations by one common method; and, secondly, a very convenient and portable set of Refraction Tables, which I have extended and enlarged from those printed in the Philosophical Transactions, for 1838. Portable Tables of this kind are still much wanted, and as Mr. Baily has given these (on a small scale and before the publication of Mr. Ivory's second paper, which introduces certain corrections in the former numbers,) they may be looked upon as filling up another desideratum for the Travelling Observer's library.

I remain,

My Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

J. H. BOILEAU.

The best thanks of the Society were voted for these valuable fruits of Major BOILEAU's labours, and the papers were referred to the Editor of the Journal for publication.

Read a translation of ten Sanscrit Slokas, composed by KAMALAKANTA PUNDIT, on the restoration of the Gates of Somnath.

Read the Report of the Curator of the Museum of Economic Geology for the month of December.

Report of the Curator Museum of Economic Geology for the month of December.

Museum of Economic Geology.—The following letter from the Right Honourable the Board of Control has been transmitted to us by the Private Secretary, from the Right Honourable the Governor General. It is in reply to the circulars of this department addressed to the Board by our Secretary.

Camp Korna, November 30th, 1842.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor General to transmit the accompanying letter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most faithfully,

H. M. DURAND, *Lieut. Private Secretary.*

The Secretary of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

India Board, 16th September, 1842.

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th July last, forwarding a Prospectus of a Museum of Economic Geology, which has been established at Calcutta, in connection with the Bengal Asiatic Society. The Board are fully sensible of the advantages that may result from the researches of this Society, not only to the Scientific, but also to the Agricultural and Commercial portions of the community, and I am desired to assure you, that it will give them much pleasure to favor the attainment of the objects which it has in view.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W. B. BARING.

The Secretary of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

I have the pleasure to state, that we have recovered, through the agency of Major Manson, Political Agent with Bajee Rao at Bithour, four cases of Minerals and Geological specimens, shells, models of crystals, &c. and one Chemical Balance with a Nicolson's Gravimeter, and a small box of blowpipe tests, &c. These, as I learned from

Captain Herbert's Journal, had been made over to his survey from Captain Dangerfield's, and it at last occurred to me to address Major Manson in my search after them. A part, it appears, were sent down to the late Mr. J. Prinsep, but the remainder have now reached us. The specimens are in a sad state of confusion, but I recognise several referred to in Captain Herbert's Journals, and there are many which will either fill up blanks, or be very illustrative and useful in our collections. The apparatus also is in a dilapidated state, but can be repaired, and will all be of service in the laboratory.

Lieut. Yule, of the Engineers, Executive Officer at Chirra Punjee, has at my request obliged us with four bags of the Fire Clay of that locality, to which I propose giving a trial in the construction of the furnaces of the laboratory; a specimen is upon the table. Mr. Mornay, Civil Engineer, from whom we purchased the Minerals noted below, has presented us with a small, but highly interesting and instructive set of fifteen specimens from the Coal field of Burdwan, consisting of the coal, porphyry, dykes in contact with the coal, and petrifications.—I may notice amongst these last, a splendid specimen of the top of a tree Fern, No. 15, which is now on the table, and No. 4, an instance of coal altered to mineral charcoal, by the agency of a dyke of trachyte. This is not uncommon, but we had no Indian specimens of it hitherto.

I have also to report from this department a first dispatch of specimens to the Honourable the Court of Directors through the Government of India, consisting of a part of Captain Tremenheere's Tin Ores and Matrix from Kahun, Porcelain and Fire Clays, Ores of Manganese and Antimony and Iron, in all 21 specimens.*

Mineralogical and Geological.—Mr J. Pontet, Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore, has sent us a box of various specimens, principally geological, but his list of localities has not yet been received. He has been good enough to promise us further supplies, and as he is known to be a most active searcher amongst the Coal fields of that district, we shall doubtless profit greatly by his kind assistance.

From the Rajmahl District.—From C. P. Gatefield, Esq. we have also a small collection of Geological specimens, carving from Peer Pointee, and some stone Cannon Balls from near the Telleaghurry Pass, which he describes as follows: "These Cannon Balls were dug up about a mile from the Telliagurry Pass, there are 5 or 6 Cannons at this Pass still, and the balls fit these guns; they must have been in use during the Mogul Government. Telliagurry is situated between Calgong and Sicery."

Having been authorized by the Committee of Papers to endeavour to purchase from Mr. Mornay's Collection such part as would be useful to us, I have done so to the extent allowed, and the Minerals are now upon the table, to the number of 90 Specimens for 120 Rs. Amongst these, I may notice the specimens of Gold Ores from Brazil, as they occur in the various rocks, or with minerals, which are especially instructive for the Museum of Economic Geology. The seven specimens of Diamonds of various Crystallisations, Octohedrite from the Gold Clay, and from Mexico, are remarkable; as are also the specimens of Russian Platina and Platina Sand, and many of the minerals, which are rare, or valuable, on account of their crystallisations.

* The suggestion of Captain Tremenheere, that the Museum should acknowledge its contributions by an engraved letter, in the style of those of the Royal Museum of Economic Geology, having been approved of by the Society, I have now the pleasure to submit, for inspection, some letters prepared from our own steel plate, with a lithographed form added below it.

As the hour was late, and much business yet before the Society, the reading of the report of Dr. ROER, the Librarian, was postponed to the next Meeting.

A note from Dr. T. A. Wise, B. M. S. was read, stating, that as he intended to proceed to Europe viâ Egypt, he should be happy to be the bearer of any books or other articles which the Society might desire to present to Mahommed Ali Pasha. It was ordered that a list of the Arabic works printed by the Society should be sent to the Hon'ble the President for him to direct what might be most acceptable.

The Hon'ble the President referring to the great loss the Society would sustain by the loss of the services of their talented Secretary, Mr. H. TORRENS, in that office, desired the following letter to be read:—

H. PIDDINGTON, Esq.

Joint Curator Asiatic Society of Bengal.

SIR,—I beg urgently to request that you will have the kindness to relieve me, pending the ulterior arrangements to be determined by the Asiatic Society, of the current duties of the Secretariat Office.

There is I beg to state no duty among them, with the exception of the collation of certain MSS. of the "Tareekh-i-Nadiree," (now under preparation for the Press,) which requires a degree of attention, which you might find it inconvenient to give.

I beg that you will state to the Hon'ble the President, that this work is nearly completed, and that I will carefully go through the MSS. before laying it before him.

The financial responsibilities of the Secretary will of course rest with me, until I am formally relieved from them.

Under these circumstances, I trust that you may not find it impossible to accede to my request, in which case I shall beg you to lay before the Hon'ble the President the accompanying letter of resignation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very faithful servant,

H. TORRENS.

TO THE HON'BLE H. T. PRINSEP, Esq.

President Asiatic Society of Bengal.

HON'BLE SIR,

Having performed to the best of my ability the duties of the Secretariat Office of our Society for about three years, I now feel myself under the necessity of resigning them, principally by reason of their being now too heavy to enable me to perform them with benefit to the Society.

You are aware that other causes of a public nature operate to confirm me in this step.

During the period of my holding office, I have addressed my Annual Report to the Society of what has been done in the several branches of science in which its Members, and the scientific public of India, are interested. I was diffident upon the point of ranking myself, in a published report, among those whose real attainments give them a personal right to review and discuss the proceedings of the philosopher, the antiquary, and the naturalist.

I need not revert to the period when sudden illness deprived the Society of the invaluable services of your esteemed and lamented brother, James Prinsep, as that in which the interests of the Society were more deeply affected to their detriment, than had perhaps ever before been the case.

He was taken from the active pursuit of his literary and scientific researches, without the opportunity of giving to his successor the means of arranging what was left necessarily in confusion by his sudden prostration, throughout all the departments of science and details.

Professor O'Shaughnessy, who undertook the duties of Secretary, though harassed by unceasing labour, both in the laboratory and the lecture room, was aided in the Oriental Department by Mr. Sutherland, than whom none could be more capable for such duty. He too was, however, as heavily charged with public work, as was the Professor.

It was at the instance of these gentlemen, and more specially of our late President, Sir Edward Ryan, that I consented to undertake the duties of Secretary.

Since that time, the Society has been able to avail itself of the services of two gentlemen as Curators of the Museum, Mr. H. Piddington and Mr. Blyth, and of those of Dr. Roer, as Librarian.

Whatever has been done, has been effected through their agency. I refer you, Sir, to their reports, to the present state of our Museum and our Library, in proof of the good fortune upon which the Society may congratulate itself, in that their effectual services were able to supply deficiencies in another quarter.

To Mr. Piddington, I owe a personal debt of gratitude for much gratuitous labour, by which he has either relieved or assisted me, when public duty or personal incompetency rendered me unequal to the calls which were made on my time, or my qualifications for the post I held.

You are aware, Sir, that I have conducted the publication, called the "*Journal of the Asiatic Society*" on the same understanding, as did James Prinsep; viz. at my personal risk, though supported by the Society in the matter of subscription at a certain rate for each copy furnished to a Member. I propose to complete the twelve numbers due for the current year, and then to give up the Editorship. Whether it may be expedient that the Society should make the *Journal* its own, will be a question, Sir, for your future consideration.

In the important matter of our finances, the Society have I trust been fully satisfied, that in spite of a most liberal expenditure, our assets have accumulated.

I must, however, request that you will name a Committee to audit my accounts, and give me a final acquittal of responsibility.

I now, Sir, resign to you my appointment as Honorary Secretary, the duties whereof have been temporarily assumed by my friend, Mr. Piddington, at my urgent request, pending ulterior arrangements; and in so doing, I have to thank you, Sir, and the Members of the Society for the support I have received, while I at the same time apologise for no few errors, and many omissions, which the nature of my public onerous and responsible duties, as well as the pressure of other circumstances rendered it most difficult for me to avoid making. I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very faithful servant,

H. TORRENS.

P. S.—In emendation of my proposal to have the accounts audited by a special Committee, I beg to submit them herewith for general inspection.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed on the motion of the Honourable the President, seconded by Sir John Peter Grant.

It is proposed that in acknowledgment of Mr. Torrens' services to the Society, a subscription be entered into for the purpose of presenting him with an appropriate Testimonial.

That an Inkstand appears the fittest Testimonial to select.

Resolved—That the accounts received from the Secretary be approved and passed.

Resolved—That the Society accept the resignation of Mr. Torrens with extreme regret, and offer him their grateful thanks for the services he has rendered to the Society, during his conduct of the important and various duties of the Secretary's office.

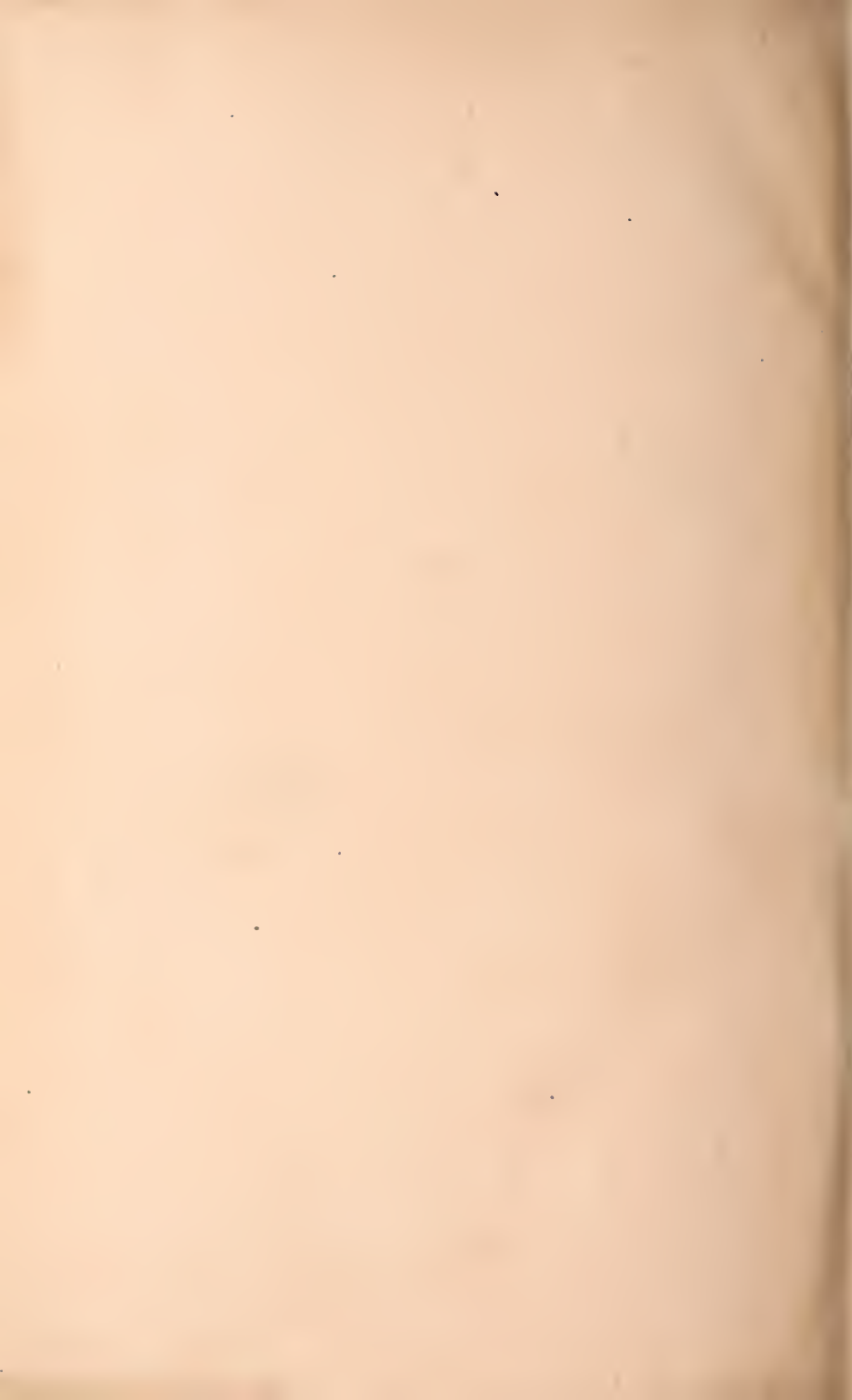
Resolved—That in the opinion of this Meeting the Society would not be warranted in recommending to the office of Secretary any person, howsoever qualified by scientific attainments and business habits, who could not also superintend the Oriental Department, and the publications for which funds are furnished to the Society by Government.

That as no person has offered himself competent to superintend both the Sanscrit and Arabic and Persian works now in the press, and proposed for publication, that a temporary arrangement be made until such a competent person can be found.

Resolved—That Mr. Piddington be requested to continue to conduct the duties pending the vacancy of the office.

Resolved—That the Society conduct on its own part the Journal, from the date when it may be given up by Mr. Torrens.

Mr. Piddington signified his sense of the honor conferred upon him, and his readiness to give every assistance to the Society in the conduct of the Secretariat duties.



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